The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 38. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PADDY RUN COAL COMPANY, OF SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $150,000.

JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President,
CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell,
Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse,
A. M'Dowell.

OFFICE:
MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES, and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected land lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these (for the above) lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantage of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different beds or seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together:—the thickness of these seams, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Buck Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, (31½), every cubic yard of which will yield a ton, giving a large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be cut and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from collieries operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through drifts or tunnels which drain the water from the mines and saves the hoisting of the coal. So the eligibility of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnel" or "Red Ash" vein has been opened, and is now producing as fine a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite regions. The breaker now in operation is capable of preparing from 150 to 200 tons per day. The surface contains an abundant supply of wood and timber very valuable for mining purposes, which gives the tract the advantage of many other coal lands. The fact that almost all valuable coal lands are being rapidly taken up by heavy capitalists or large corporations, shows that they must steadily and greatly rise in the market value, while with the immense and constantly increasing demand for this coal, and the Railroad and North Branch canal, passing by the mouths of the mines, through the Great Iron making districts of Bloomsburg, Danville, Duncannon, Harrisburg, Middletown, Marietta, and Columbia, to tide-water at Havre de Grace, one can scarcely conceive of a more profitable or permanent source of wealth than may be found in lands like these.

In order to be able to open their works on a more extensive plan, this company has placed a portion of their capital stock in market on the following terms: Any person taking one or more shares of stock at

TEN DOLLARS EACH,

will be entitled annually to a ton of coal at cost at the mine per share, and any stockholders

NOT RECEIVING THE COAL

as aforesaid, to be credited on the books of the Company, with the difference between the cost and selling price for each share, to be paid before a dividend shall be declared.

C. F. KNAPP, Agent.

March 1, 1867.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$150,000
Ætna	4,000,000
Commerce	400,000
Fulton	300,000
Baltic	250,000
Putnam	500,000
Merchants	300,000
Springfield	570,000
Germania	500,000
Insurance Company of State Penn'a	670,000
Connecticut Mutual Life	10,000,000
North American Transit	500,000

FREAS BROWN, Agent.
mar8'67-1y.] BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION.—THE CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC ORGAN OF THE STATE.—The Weekly Patriot and Union is published every Thursday by the Patriot and Union Printing and Publishing Association. It is a double sheet of eight pages, and contains forty-eight columns of matter, made up of Literary, Agricultural, News, Trade and Miscellaneous selections, Reports of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, Speeches, Political Essays, Editorials, etc.

THE TERMS:

One copy, one year, cash	$2 50
" " six months "	1 50
Ten copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club	20 00
Twenty copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club	35 00

THE "DAILY PATRIOT & UNION" will be furnished to mail subscribers for $7.00 per annum.

Business letters should be addressed to the "Patriot and Union," Harrisburg, Pa.

WM. H. MILLER, Trustee.
WM. D. BOAS, Publisher.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September 5. The Faculty of instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. There is a preparatory class for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to beneficiaries, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The School was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 8,500 volumes.

Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov15-1y

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every style of

FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

BENJAMIN GREEN,

Dealer in

CARPETINGS, WINDOW SHADES,
OIL CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,
No. 33 North Second Street,
Philadelphia.

J. H. LONGSTRETH,

PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE,
No. 12 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL.

THE undersigned having leased and re-furnished in good style the above well-known House, situate

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

in the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State; is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The Pond and streams are well stocked with delicious fish of many kinds including

TROUT AND PIKE,

and boats in good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for fishing or pleasure excursions upon this beautiful sheet of water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT.

Surrounded by an extensive Forest, there is afforded to the huntsman a splendid field for his own peculiar sports, and exercise with his

DOG AND GUN.

His Larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season; and his Bar stocked with PURE LIQUORS. The House is large and commodious; the Stabling extensive and safe.

The House is reached from several points on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad; and is a splendid place to pass the hot months of summer. R. H. HAYHURST.

May 17, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting (on his part) to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1868.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [my17'67-6m.

STEVENS HOUSE,

21, 23, 25 & 27, BROADWAY, N. Y.

Opposite Bowling Green,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the travelling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal railroad and steamboat depots.

The Stevens House has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates.

GEO. K. CHASE & CO.
[my17'67-6m.] Proprietors.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "McHenry"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

[THE UPPER HOUSE.]

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE.

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE.

LAWSON CALMAN,
Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. WM. REMLEY.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put in it permanent repair and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. [apr5'67.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,
Philadelphia.

CHRIST & WEBER,
Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,

Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.

H. W. KANAGA,
Proprietor.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

36 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

J. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietor.

May 10, 1867-1y.

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stohner agent for the sale of my ale, porter brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price (and with the same article), as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

M. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. E. R. ARTMAN.

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,

NO. 220 NORTH THIRD STREET,
(Nearly opposite James, Kent, Santee & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in
YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,
GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO, WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
May 10, 1867-1y.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will neve be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	60,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"*Columbian Office*,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
CENTRALIA, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. L. B. KLINE,
A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, having permanently located, offers his professional services to the citizens of Catawissa and vicinity. Office on Main street, second door east of Creasy & John's Building. [apr5'67-6m

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. Jan1'67.

J. B. ROBISON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
Office in Unangst's Building, Main Street, West of the American House. [my24'67.

AUCTIONEER.
MOSES COFFMAN.
Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar8'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army.)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c.
Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

S. C. SHIVE,
CABINET MAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS,
SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS,
WINDOW FRAMES, &C.
MAIN STREET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
June 28, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON,
Over Widmayer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr12'67.

C. E. SAVAGE,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELRY,
Main Street, near the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Constantly on hand a fine assortment of AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES,
Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles
Particular attention paid to the repairing Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles.
☞ Masonic marks made to order. All work warranted. [apr19'67.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

Choice Poetry.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

"HORAS NON NUMERO NISI SERENAS."

Motto on an old sun-dial at Venice.

BY MARION ROSS.

So teach us, Lord, through each event of life,
A calendar, thus strict and wise, to keep,
And, heeding not the daily storm and strife,
That like the clouds, across its surface, sweep,
Still may we note the sunbeams, as they fall,
And like the dial mid St. Marks fair flowers,
Our motto, through all change, whate'er befall,
Be, "I number none but the cloudless hours."

So, let us gather up the sweets of earth,
To fill the record of each passing day,
Nor, in our nightly reveries by the hearth,
Remember crosses that have blocked our way.
The loveliest flower of earth is seldom found
Without its imperfections, howe'er slight,—
Amid the fairest roses thorns abound—
And sweetest pleasures too must have their blight.

So let us seek the good in human hearts,
And save to remedy, touch not the ill;
The wheat with tares together often stands,
Yet may the same one garner never fill.
Then let us wait, in watchfulness and prayer,
And cheerfully perform the mission ours,
Striving, if skies above be false or fair,
Still to "number none but the cloudless hours."

"None but the cloudless hours," O, Lord, to keep,
None others be on Mem'ry's tablet writ,
In joys will we forget the tears we weep,
When stern adversity above us sits;
With grateful hearts enjoy each blessing given,
Nor sigh for pleasures that can come no more;
Could life below more perfect be, kind Heaven,
For erring mortals, would have less in store.

Miscellaneous.

MARRYING A CONVICT.

I HAD served twenty years on board an East Indiaman, and for the last ten years had commanded the Belle, one of the finest vessels ever floated. I was an old sea captain and had dwelt so long on salt water that I had almost a hatred for the land.

On the 20th of October, 1824, I received orders to put myself in readiness to sail for Cayenne. I was to transport seventy-five soldiers and a convict. I had orders to treat this individual well, and the letter I received from the Directory inclosed another with a huge red seal, which I was not to open until between 26 and 28 degrees west longitude; that is, just before we were about to cross the line.

The letter was a long packet, so well closed on every side that it was impossible to catch the slightest glimpse of its contents. I am not naturally superstitious, but there was something in the look of the letter that I did not altogether like, though I could give no reason why. However, I carried it into the cabin, and stuck it under the glass of a little shabby old English clock which was fastened above my head.—I was busy fixing the letter under the clock when who should come into the cabin but the convict and his wife!—This was the first time I had seen either of them, and I may say that a more prepossessing couple I never met.—The woman was scarcely more than fifteen, and as handsome as a picture; while the husband was an intelligent, magnificently formed man, on whose features nature had never written villain.

His crime, to be plain, was the misfortune of being a hundred years ahead of his age. He and others had attempted something which our government called treason, and which it punished with death. It therefore, occasioned me considerable wonder that he should be placed under my charge—but more of this afterwards.

He had, as I said, his wife hanging on his arm. She was as merry as a bird; she looked like a turtle dove cooing and nestling between his great wings.

Before a month had passed over our heads, I looked upon them as my own children. Every morning I used to call them into my cabin. The young fellow would sit, writing at my table, that is to say my chest, which was my bed. He would often help me at reckoning, and soon learned to do it better than I could. I was amazed at his ability. His young wife would sit upon one of the round stools in my cabin working at her needle.

One day we were all three sitting in this way when I said:

"Do you know my young ones, as it seems to me, we make a pretty family picture? Mind I don't mean to ask questions, but maybe you have not much money to spare, and you are, both of you as I think, too handsome to die in the burning sun of Ceyenne, like many a poor wretch before you.—It's a bad country—a bad country, take my word for it. I, who have roughed it through tempest, wind and sunshine, till I've got the skin of a rhinoceros, might get along there; but you—I am afraid of you. So, if you should have a chance of foolish friendship for your poor old captain, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll get rid of this old brig; she's not much better that an old tub after all; so I'll settle myself down with you, if you like. You see that I have not a living soul now, to care for, or that cares for me. I want relations, I want a home, I want a family. I should like to make my home with you, my young ones; What say ye?

They said nothing at all, but sat looking, first at eack other, then at me, as if they doubted whether they understood what I said.

At last the little bird threw her arms around my neck and cried like a baby.

"But," said she, suddenly pausing, "you havn't looked at the letter with the big red seal."

"Hang it!" I exclaimed, "it had slipped my mind entirely.,

With a cold dreadful sensation I went to my chest to see where we were. I' found that we had several days remaining before we should reach the proper longitude for opening the letter,

Well there we stood all three of us, looking up at the letter as if it could have spoken to us. As it happened the sun was shining full upon the face of the clock case, and fell upon the great staring red seal of the letter. I could not help fancying it looked something like a monster, an ogre's face grinning from the middle of the fire; it looked horrid. "Could not one fancy," said I to make them laugh, 'it's great big eyes were starting out of its head?

"Ah, my love," said the wife, "it looks like blood."

"Pooh, pooh!" said her husband, taking her arm under his, "it looks like a letter of invitation to a wedding.—Come, come, leave the letter alone if it troubles you so. Let's go to our room and prepare for bed."

And off they went. They went upon deck, and left that beast of a letter. I rememer I kept looking at it as I smoked my pipe; it seemed to fix its great red eye upon mine, fascinating like the eye of a serpent. It was red, wide, raw, staring like the maw of a fierce wolf. I took my great coat and hung it over both clock and letter, and went upon the deck to finish my pipe.

We were now in the vicinity of the Cape de Verde Islands; the Belle was running before a fair wind at the rate of ten miles an hour. It was a splendid tropical night—the stars large and shining, the moon rising above the horizon, as large as a sun of silver, the line of ocean parting it, and long streams of bare, shimmering light falling upon the waves, which as they broke sparkled like jewels. I sat upon the deck, smoking my pipe and looking at them.

All was still except the footfall of the officer of the watch, and as he paced the deck, gazing, as I did, upon the shadow of the vessel, stealing over the silent waters.

I love silence and order—I hate noise and confusion. The lights should all have been extinguished before this time; but when I looked upon the deck I thought I saw a little red line beneath my feet. At just another time this would have made me angry; but knowing that the light came from the cabin of my *departes*, I determined to see what they were about.

I had only to look down—I could see into the cabin from the skylight.

The young girl was upon her knees, and was saying her prayers. A lamp swinging from the ceiling lighted her room. She had on a long white night dress, and her fair golden hair floated over her shoulders, and almost touched two little bare feet, which were peeping from under her white dress, so pretty. I turned away; but, pshaw! said I, I am an old sailor! What matters it? so I started.

The husband was sitting upon a little trunk, his head resting upon his hands, looking at her as she prayed.—She raised her eyes to heaven, and then I saw her eyes were filled with tears. She looked like a Magdalene. As she arose, he said:

"Ah, my sweet Laurette, as we approach America I cannot help feeling anxious—I do not know why—but I feel that this voyage has been the happiest part of our lives."

"So it seems to me," she answered.—"I only wish that it might last forever."

Suddenly clasping his hands in a transport of love and affection, he said:

"And yet my little angel, I see you cry in your prayers, and that I cannot stand, for I know what causes it, and then I fear you must repent what you have done."

"Repent?" she said, in a sad, rebuking tone. "Repent of having come with you? Do you think because I have been yours only a short time that I should not love you? Was not I your wife? How can you be sorry that I should be with you, to live with you if you live, and to die with you if you are to die."

The young man began to sigh, striking the floor impatiently with his feet, while he kissed repeatedly the little hand and arm which she was holding out.

"Ah, Laurette! Laurette! When I think if our marrirge had only been delayed five days—only five days—that then I should have been arrested and transported alone, I cannot forgive myself."

At this the little one stretched out her round, white arms, clasped his head, pressed his forehead, his hair, his eyes, smiling like a cherub, and murmuring all sorts of woman's fond things. I was quite affected, and considered it one of the prettiest scenes I had ever witnessed.

"And besides we are so very rich too," said sh , bursting out laughing, "Look at my purse, one gold louisd'or!—all my worldly wealth."

He began to laugh at her too.

"Yes, dear, I have spent my last half crown. I gave it to the fellow who carried out trunks on board."

"Ah, poor," cried she, "what matters it? Nobody so merry as those who have nothing at all: besides, I have my two diamond rings that my mother gave me; they are good for something all the world over; we can sell them when you like; and, besides I am sure that the Captain meant kindly by us, and I suspect he knows very well what is in the letter."

"It's a recommendation to the Governor of Cayenne."

"Perhaps so; who knows?"

To be sure it is, continued the charming little wife. You are so good I am sure the Government has banished you only for a short time—I know they have no feelings against you."

It was high time the light should be stricken out, and now I rapped on the deck and called on them to do so.

They instantly obeyed, and I heared them laughing and chattering like two innocent school fellows.

One morning when I awoke I was surprised not to feel the slightest motion of the vessel. Hurrying on deck I found that we were becalmed 27 and 28 degrees west.

I waited until night when I descended to my cabin and opened the letter with a dull, awful feeling. I held my breath while I broke the big red seal and read:

"Captain Fontainbleau; the convict Antoine Hindselear stands convicted of high treason against the Republic.—The Directory order that he be shot in mid-ocean, and *you* are hereby instructed to see that these orders are carried into effect."

I read the letter backwards and forwards, I went on the deck. There they were, she looking upon the ocean, and he gazing upon her with an expression of unutterable fondness.—Catching his eye, I signed for him to come into the cabin, and bidding her good-by, he came down, his face all smiles.

I was bathed in a cold sweat; I felt as if deadly sick; I handed him the letter, and he read it, together with the death, warrant, which was drawn up in due form, and attached. I gathered voice as he finished.

He colored slightly and bowed.

"I ask nothing, Captain," he said, in the same gentle voice that always characterized his speech; "no man can be expected to swerve from his duty. I only wish to speak a few words to Laurette, and to entreat you to take care of her, if she should survive. I hardly think she will."

"All that is fair, my good fellow," I said. "If you request it I will carry her back to France to her family." I will never leave her until she wishes to be rid of me, but I do not think she will survive it."

He took my hand and pressed it.

"Most kind Captain, I see you suffer more in this business than I do, but there is no help for it. I trust you will preserve what little property of mine is left, for her sake, and I trust you will take care she gets what her poor old mother may leave her. I put her life—her honor in your hands. She is," (and how fondly low his voice became) "a delicate little creature, her chest is often affected; she must keep it warm; and if she could keep the two diamond rings her mother gave her, I should be glad; but of course, if money is needed, they must go. My poor Laurette, how pretty she looks."

It was getting too much for me. I began to knit my brows.

"One word is as good as a thousand," I said, "We understand each other.—Go to her."

I squeezed his hand; he looked wistfully at me, and I added: stay a moment, let me give you advice. Don't say a word to her; be easy; that is my business. It shall be managed, in the best manner.

"Oh," said he "I did not understand you, much better. Besides, this leave taking! this leave taking!

"Yes," said I, don't behave like a child; much better. No leave taking, if you can help it or you are lost."

I kept my seat. I saw them walking arm in arm upon the deck for about half and hour. I called the mate to me, and when he had read the letter, I said:

"Garley, this is bad business—bad business. I put it in your hands. I obey the orders, but remain in the cabin until it is over."

"How do you wish the thing done?" he asked, in a nonchalant manner.

"Take him out in a boat—out of sight do it as quickly as possible; don't say anything of this till the time comes."

Garley sat five minutes looking at me without saying a word. He was a strange fellow. I didn't know what to make of him. He then went out of the cabin without saying a word.

Night came at last. 'Man a boat; go a quarter of a mile; be quick.'

To obey a slip of paper after all. Something in the very air must have urged me on. I saw the young man kneel down before his Laurette; kiss her feet! her gown! I cried out like a madman:

'Part them! part them this instant! Part them—curse the Republic—curse the Directory—the Directors! I quit the service! curse the lawyers! you may tell them if you will!'

She was dragged into her berth and the boat rowed in the darkness.

Some time after a dull volley came over the sea to the vessel. It was all over.

Fool, Madman; how I paced the deck and cursed and cursed myself. All night long I paced back and forth and all night long I heard the moaning of the poor stricken bird.

Often I halted, and was tempted to throw myself into the sea, and so end this horrid torture of brain and heart.

Days passed, I saw nothing of Laurette, I would not see her. She avoided me, and I was glad of it. I could not bear the sight of that woe-stricken face.

The mate Garley, how I hated him; He was cool and unconcerned as though he had no rememberance of shooting the poor wretch.

At Cayenne I resigned my ship. Going to the city I madeall arrangements, and took the steamer for New York. I placed ample funds in the hands of a very trusty friend, and told him to send Laurette to me at the end of six months. I could not see her until her grief had left its edge.

Weary, sick and careless of my life, I wandered off to York State, and finally bought a little place where I hoped I should lay down and die.

I sent for Laurette. Poor bird, I must see her. I could wait no longer.

One summer night I sat in the porch of my house, smoking my pipe, and gazed down the road. Soon the rumble of wheels was heard and the stage halted.

The next moment a pair of soft arms were round my neck, and the head of my sobbing Laurette was on my bosom.

'Oh! you dear, excellent Captain—'

'Heavens! who is that behind you?'

There stood the fine form of Antoine Hindselear, the convict.

'Are you glad to see me?'

'Thank God! thank God!' was all I could ejaculate.

I understood it all. The man Garley had read my heart better than I did myself. After leaving the brig in the boat, he arranged the whole affair. The volley was fired, but not a bullet touched Antoine Hindselear. He was smuggled into his berth again, and took care to avoid my sight. The whole crew were in the plot, and, thank God, I was duped.

I sent Garley a thousand dollars as reward.

I am an old man now, but I am happy my children and my grand children (I call them nothing else) seem to think old Captain Fontainbleau is not much of a wretch after all.

LOST.—Some one advertises for the recovery of a lost wallet, belonging to a gentleman made of calfskin.

A BIG SCARE.

MARK TWAIN tells the following story by a fellow passenger, who, bantered about his timidity, said he had never been scared since he had loaded an old Queen Anne's musket for his father once, whereupon he related the following:

"You see the old man was trying to learn me to shoot blackbirds and beasts that tore up the young corn, and such things, so that I could be of some use about the farm, because I was not big enough to do much. My gun was a little single-barred shot-gun, and the old man carried an old Queen Anne's musket that weighed a ton, and made a report like a thunder-clap, and kicked like a mule. The old man wanted me to shoot the old musket sometimes, but I was afraid. One day, though, I got her down, and so I took her to the hired man and asked him how to load her, because the old man was out in the fields. Hiram said: "Do you see them marks on the stock—an X and a V? Well, that means 10 balls and 5 slugs—that's her load."

"But how much powder?"

"Oh, he says," "it don't matter; put in four handsfull."

So I loaded her up that way, and it was an awful charge-I had sense enough to see that—and started out. I leveled her on a good many birds, but every time I went to pull the trigger I shut my eyes and winked. I was afraid of her kick. Towards sundown I fetched up at the house, and there was the old man resting on the porch.

"Been out hunting, have ye?"

"Yes, sir," says I.

"What did you kill?"

"Didn't kill anything, sir—didn't shoot her off—I was afraid she'd kick." (I knew very well she would.)

"Gimmus that gun!" the old man says mad as sin. "Do you see that sapling?"

I saw it and began to drop back out of danger. And the next minute I heard an earthquake, and the Queen Anne whirling end over end in the air, and the old man spinning around on one heel, with one leg up, and both hands on his jaw, and the bark flying from that old man's shoulder, was set back a few inches, and his jaw turned black and blue and he had to lay up for three days. I havn't been scared since.

AN old Dutch farmer had a handsome daughter, named Minnie, who recently joined the Methodist Church, against which the old farmer was somewhat prejudiced. The young minister under whose instrumentality Miss Minnie was converted visiting her frequently, excited his suspicion that all was not right. Accordingly, he visited the church one Sunday night and seated himself, unobserved, among the congregation.

Soon after taking his seat the minister who was preaching from Daniel 5th chapter, 25th verse, repeated in a loud voice the words of his text, "Mene mene, tekel upharson," upon which the farmer sprang to his feet, seized the affrighted girl by the arm, and hurried her out of the house. Having reached the yard, he gave vent to his felings in the words:

"I knows dare vas sometings wrong und now I schwares to 'em."

"Why, father what do you mean." asked the bewildered girl.

"Did'nt I," shouted the old man striking his fists together, and stamping his foot "did'nt I hear de parson call out to you" "*Minnie, Minnie, tickle the parson.*"

A LESSON FOR LAZY WIVES.—One day a sturdy peasant was at work in the field amidst storm and rain, and went home in the evening, tired and drenched to the skin. His loving wife said: "My dear, it has been raining so hard that I could fetch no water, so I have not been able to make you any dinner. As you are wet through I shall be obliged to you to fetch me a couple of buckets of water—you cannot get any wetter." The argument was striking; he therefore took two buckets and fetched some water from the well, which was at a considerable distance. On reaching his house, he found his wife comfortably seated by the fire; then lifting one bucket after another he poured the contents over his considerate partner. "Now, wife," said he, "you are quite as wet as I am, so you may as well fetch water for yourself; you can't get any wetter."

NOT far from Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, a clergyman, celebrated for his talent at making blunders, after having pronounced a happy couple man and wife, concluded the ceremony by "wishing them a pleasant journey through life, and hoped that they would be blessed in their marriage relation as were Abraham and Sarah of old." Before the company diffused themselves to their respective places of abode, a youth of Scriptural pursuits informed them that "Sarah was one hundred years old before she bare Isaac." That was so! The clergyman acknowledged the corn, and—"then the band played."

A SPORTING bet was recently made by a person residing at Andover, that he would carry a man on his back a quarter of a mile in a couple of minutes, and some little interest was created by the match. The carrier and the man ready to be carried appeared at the starting point, when the former professed himself quite ready to carry the man, but not his clothes, and as the person who had unwittingly laid the wager declined to be carried through the streets without his habiliments, the stakes were claimed and handed over, much to his chagrin and the entertainment of the bystanders.

AN Irishman's friend having fallen into a slough, the Irishman called loudly to another for assistance. The latter, who was busily engaged in cutting a log, and wished to procrastinate, inquired: "How deep is the gentleman in?" "Up to his ankles." "Then there is plenty of time." "No, there's not," rejoined the first. "I forgot to tell you he's in head first."

PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY

By the President of the U. S.:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In the month of July, Anno Domini 1861, the two houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, solemnly declared "that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished the war ought to cease; and,

Whereas, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, Anno Domini 1864, did, with the objects of suppressing the then existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue proclamations, offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as in those proclamations was specified and reserved; and

Whereas, The President of the United States did, on the 29th day of May, Anno Domini 1865, issue a further proclamation with the same objects before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the government of the United States might be restored, and that peace, order, and freedom might be established; and the President did by the said last mentioned proclamation proclaim and declare that he thereby granted to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted, but upon condition that such persons should take and prescribe an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation; and

Whereas, In and by the said last mentioned proclamation of the 29th day of May, Anno Domini 1865, fourteen extensive classes of persons therein specially described were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof; and

Whereas, The President of the United States did, on the 2d day of April, Anno Domini 1866, issue a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end, and was therefore to be so regarded; and

Whereas, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others, to the authority of the United States, in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein, by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said States, are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or if permitted to do so, will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States and

Whereas, There no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend within the States, which were involved in the late rebellion, any renewal thereof, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States, to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and

Whereas, Large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the right of trial by jury, are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not therefore to be sanctioned or allowed except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and,

Whereas, A retaliatory or vindictive policy, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisements, now, as always, could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people and national restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, obstruct and repress popular energies and national industry and enterprise; and

Whereas, For these reasons it is now deemed essential to the public welfare and to the more perfect restoration of constitutional law and order, that the said last mentioned proclamation as aforesaid, issued on the 29th day of May, Anno Domini 1865, should be modified, and that the full and benificent pardon conceded thereby should be opened and further extended to a large number of the persons who by its aforesaid exceptions have been hitherto excluded from executive clemency,

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon described in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, Anno Domini 1865, shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persons who directly or indirectly participated in the late rebellion, with the restoration of all the privileges, immunities and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, but upon this condition, nevertheless, that every such person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation, shall take and subscribe the following oath and shall cause the same to registered for permanent preservation, in the same effect as with the oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865.

The following persons, and no others are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation, and of the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, namely,

First—The chief or pretended celef executive officers, including the President, Vice President, and all heads of departments of the pretended Confederate or rebel government, and all who were agents thereof in foreign States and countries, and all who held or pretended to hold, in the service of the said pretended rebel government, a military rank or title above the grade of brigadier-general, or naval rank or title above that of captain, and all who were or pretended to be "Governors of States" while maintaining, abetting, or submitting to and acquiescing in the rebellion.

Second—All persons who in any way treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war persons who were in any capacity were employed or engaged in the military or naval service of the United States.

Third—All persons who at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation, are actually in civil, military, or naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail either before or after conviction, and all persons who were engaged directly or indirectly in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner therewith connected.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be thereunto affixed.

[L.S.] Done at the City of Washington the 7th day of September, 1867.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1867.

THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

By order of the Standing Committee of the county, meetings will be held at the following points, to which the public are respectfully invited.

LIGHT STREET, Friday evening, Sept. 20th.
MIFFLINVILLE, Saturday evening, Sept. 21st.
JONES' SCHOOL HOUSE, Mount Pleasant, Tuesday evening Sept. 24th.
CENTER SCHOOL HOUSE, Pine, Wednesday evening Sept. 25th.
CLAYTON'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Franklin, Thursday evening, Sept. 26th.
ESPY, Friday evening, Sept. 27th.
HALF WAY HOUSE, Saturday evening, Sept. 28th.
ROARINGCREEK, Saturday afternoon, September 28th.
JERSEYTOWN, Monday afternoon, Sept. 30th.
ORANGEVILLE, Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 1st.
MAINVILLE, Tuesday evening, Oct. 1st.
CENTRALIA, Wednesday evening, Oct. 2nd.
BEAVER VALLEY, Thursday evening, Oct. 3rd.
BUCKHORN, Friday evening, Oct. 4th.
BENTON, Saturday afternoon Oct. 5th.
ROHRSBURG, Monday afternoon, Oct. 7th.

The afternoon Meetings will be called to order at 2 o'clock. The evening Meetings at half past seven. They will be addressed by two or more of the following named gentlemen.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew, Gen. M'Candless, Gen. W. H. Ent, Joseph C. Bucher, Hon. Thomas Chalfant, Joseph H. Campbell Esq. Capt. C. B. Brockway, Capt. Geo. W. Utt, Milton M. Traugh Esq. Charles W. Miller, Esq. Dr. P. H. Freeze, Mahlon B. Hicks Esq. Wm. H. Shoemaker Esq. E. H. Little, Esq Col. John G. Freeze.

Vigilance Committee are specially requested to attend to lighting the Houses, erecting the Stands, and arranging for the meetings, by circulating the notices.

By order of the Committee.
JOHN G. FREEZE,
Chairman.

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

IN recent numbers we have discussed the action of the President in removing the Military Commanders, in the Second and Fifth Military Districts of the South; the former comprising North and South Carolina, and the latter Louisiana and Texas. These changes in connection with the removal of Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, have given a salutary check to military maladministration in the South and at Washington, and one which was greatly needed. The enormous cost of reconstruction to the Treasury of the United States, the injustice of the registration taken, the arbitrary orders issued and the rabid partisanism manifested by the Military Commanders, all demanded some effectual and remedial action to be taken by the President. In displacing Stanton and removing Sickles and Sheridan he has performed a clear duty, and the effect of his action will be advantageous to the public interests. Manifest reforms have been introduced by General Grant into the administration of the War Department. Many unnecessary officers have been discharged, and many unnecessary expenses cut off. By the changes which he has introduced economy has been consulted while increased energy has been infused into the action of the War Department. General Canby who succeeds Sickles is an officer of great administrative ability, and a much better and abler man than his predecessor; while General Hancock who succeeds Sheridan has merits as a gentleman and officer of the highest order. He and General Meade were the most distinguished officers furnished by Pennsylvania to the military service during the recent war.

When General Hancock assumes the command of the Fifth District there will be no further complaints there of injustice and illegality in the exercise of military authority. He will be energetic, intelligent and just; obedient to the law and altogether faithful in the discharge of his duties.

There can be no complaint made on personal grounds on behalf of Sickles or Sheridan, because they have been relieved from duty in the South. They retain their rank and receive pay as if they had not been removed. They can be assigned to duty elsewhere, and in fact Sheridan has been sent to the Western border where the existing Indian hostilities will give scope to whatever military ability he may possess.

Upon the whole, Executive action in all this matter of change regarding military administration, has been judicious, wise and timely, and deserves popular approval and support.

A NEW & IMPORTANT OFFICE.

THE Act of Assembly passed by our last Legislature, and approved April 10, 1867, makes a radical change in the manner of selecting and drawing jurors for our courts. The County Commissioners are relieved from all duty in selecting jurors and the labor and responsibility are imposed upon the President Judge, or Associate Law Judge, and two Commissioners to be elected this Fall to serve three years. Each voter is to vote for one person for Jury Commissioner and the two persons having the highest number of votes are to be declared elected. The jurors are to be selected alternately by the Board—and not by the vote or action of the majority.

The daily pay is $2.50, and four cents a mile, so that the office is one of honor and responsibility, but not of profit. The law requires the Board to meet at least thirty days before the first court of the year, and fill the Jury Wheel "with sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jurors during that year."

As the three members of the Board select alternately, so each one is independent and selects his name without reference to the choice of his colleagues. The object of the law being as we suppose to give each political party its fair proportion of persons according to its vote, an alternate selection here will make but little if any difference in the aspect of the juries. In counties where the vote is nearly equal the President Judge will see that the proper proportion is secured and maintained.

If the law is fairly and honestly carried out, the Democrats will gain by its provisions; for as things stand at present a majority of the counties have Commissioners opposed to us; but the act was passed because a change was coming when the present condition of things will have passed away.

THE Radicals are not satisfied that slavery is abolished and that by a fearful sacrifice of life and treasure; they are determined that these ignorant blacks shall be made voters, and the most valuable part of our country given over to their control.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,

No. 738 SANSOM ST. PHILA. Sept. 19, '67.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Radicals attempt to evade the practical issues of the canvass and to delude you into support of their candidates.

They alone are accountable for the prostration of our business interests. They have deliberately sacrificed them in order to place in the hands of Southern Negroes, the balance of power in the Republic and thus preserve their own rule. More than two years have passed since peace was restored, and we still look in vain for increased products from the South to aid us in paying the interest on our debt, and for her prosperous customers to buy our woolen, iron and other manufactures.

Instead of receiving aid to pay our debt, we are taxed to maintain a freedman's bureau and a standing army in the South. Instead of prosperous customers to increase our trade, every business interest languishes.

Radical mismanagement, a negro policy, and Radical extravagance, weigh down our energies and fetter our resources.

The whole expense of the War Department in 1860 was sixteen and a half millions, whilst in 1867 it is estimated by the Treasury at forty-seven millions, *both being periods of peace.* To give the Negro the power to rule us, therefore, costs the nation annually thirty millions. Of this amount, Pennsylvania's share is at least one-tenth, and *your* industry must annually pay three millions of dollars to support a policy that closes your woolen mills and stops your factories.

In your State affairs, mismanagement, corruption and extravagance are the rule. In 1860, under Democratic power the whole amount of money appropriated and expended, *independent of funded debt and military expenses,* as shown by the Treasury, was nine hundred and ninety eight thousand dollars. In 1864, *excluding the same items,* the Radicals appropriated and expended one million three hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars. In 1865, *excluding the same items,* the Radicals appropriated and expended one million five hundred and nineteen thousand dollars, and in 1866 *excluding the same items,* they appropriated and expended two millions and eleven thousand dollars. The report of the Auditor General show the facts, and prove that in six years of radical rule, your cash expenses have more than doubled.

The men who have thus wasted your substance, prate of their sacrifice, and would maintain their hold upon the public treasury by fixing your attention upon other issues. You are oppressed by taxation through internal revenue and other machinery, as no other people ever were. It takes from you, your legitimate profits and gives you no customers. It compels you to stop manufacturing and to discharge your workmen. Your goods remain unsold and your operatives suffer. Can you expect relief from this grinding taxation, so long as these enormous expenditures continue? Relief can only come through economy in public affairs, a reduction in your expenses, and the discharge of corrupt and extravagant officials.

It is their purpose to violate the great principle, "that each State has the right to determine the qualifications of its own electors," and give the negroes of Pennsylvania the balance of power between the two great political parties. Negro suffrage is to be forced upon you by Congressional enactment, and your "Supreme Court is to be placed in harmony" with that law, by electing Judge Williams, who is relied upon to decide that the negro is entitled to a right which you and your organic laws deny him. In the Senate of the United States in July last, the recognized leader of the Radicals of this State, voted to proceed to consider a bill that was introduced by Wilson of Massachusetts, to effect this infamous purpose.

DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA!

Let the result in California arouse to renewed exertion. Work is to be done, and *you* must do it. Committees may plan and order, but the result depends upon yourselves. Individual effort is the road to victory. See your neighbor, encourage him, bring him to the polls. Perfect your organizations. Block out your wards and townships. Subdivide the labor and perform it with energy.

Press home upon your adversaries the real issues of the canvass. Demand of them that they shall answer:

Are you for or against the Radical policy that destroys our business and closes our work shops mills and factories, to give the negro the balance of power?

Are you for or against continued corruption, mismanagement and extravagance?

Are you for or against conceding to Congress, the right to allow the negro the power to rule Pennsylvania.

By order of the Democratic State Committee. WM. A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

THE Anniversary of the battle of Antietam was duly celebrated on the ground, on last Tuesday, and it is estimated that 10,000 people were present. The President, his Cabinet, the foreign ministers, a number of Governors and other distinguished visitors were present. Governor Bradford of Maryland delivered the oration. We regret to add that General M'Clellan was not present as expected. Geary, although not on the list as a speaker, determined to show off his oratory. The following is a specimen. It is his opening:

Fellow Citizens: After all you have heard to-day, I had supposed you would want nothing more. The programme opened and concluded with prayer; those who have waited must come in at the last hour. But, my friends, we still have a place in the hearts of the people. (Applause.) When you come to Pennsylvania we will let everybody speak we want to hear. Thanks to Almighty God for his preservation and care of the country. We have no gag. (Applause.) We have no programmes for this purpose—(renewed applause)—we have no gag on our programmes. But I am not here to say anything on that subject.

THE POPULAR VOICE.—The voice of the people cannot be mistaken. The recent elections furnish the most convincing evidence that Radicalism is soon to be defeated and crushed all over the country, as it has been recently in Maine and California. Here are some figures that ought to cause a thorough shaking of the Radical dry bones: Democratic gain in New Hampshire, 2,000; in Connecticut, 12,000 (Lincoln's majority in 1864 was 11,000; Democratic majority now, 892;) Kentucky, 20,000; Vermont 5,000; California, 27,000; Maine, 14,000.

COMMUNICATED.

NATIONAL HONOR.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—All nations are distinguished by their respective forms of government, all of which are exalted or abased through the magnanimity exercised toward their subjects or citizens. Ours, though differing in form, nearly from all on the list of nations, is truly exalted and admired by her sisters. Being Republican in form, it was wisely considered a trinity to establish a more perfect union. The division was made into three distinct departments, namely the Executive, Legislative and Judicial, each within its legitimate function can not encroach upon the other, neither of which can tyrranize over her citizens without being restrained by the other. Hence, becoming dissatisfied with any or all department officers, the people, in whose hands is the power, will drive from authority those who have betrayed their trust. This is a form of government our fathers contemplated while their master, King George, was ruling in a spirit of partiality, oppressing them at every point, denying them trial by jury, executed or exiled them on suspicion, or information received by his spies. This state of things continued beyond the endurance of the people west of the Atlantic, who after serious consultation, weighed well the responsibility of advising his Majesty, the Brittanic King, to withdraw his tyrranical rule, which had a tendency only, Pharoah like, to harden his heart, and would not yield to any petition from those whose services he esteemed too valuable by way of enriching and making more permanent his own throne, endeavored to hold them by force.

The Colonial principles and purposes in shape of equity and justice were proclaimed through the Declaration of Independence, which was the standard to which all men rallied. And seven long years of bloody struggle led triumphantly by the immortal Washington, concluded in the glorious consummation of their previous declaration, full of new born liberties. The fruits of a just cause gave rise to a mighty fabric whose strength is a written instrument sealed with the blood of our ancestors, for the further rule and guide for their posterity. This instrument was intended, and so written, to guarantee to every man equal rights, trial by jury, and that no man shall be deprived of life, limb or property without due process of law. But modern interpreters blinded the understanding of those elected to take charge of it, that even these plain provisions were lost sight of, and was thought by some, had never existed. In its stead was erected a commission called military, and usurpation was a natural consequence, and thousands of our citizens fell victims to the foul and malicious tyranny resulting therefrom, and hurried to bastiles fit only for the worst criminals, and those who gratified their revenge in their sufferings. Therefore true national honor consists in the faithful and impartial execution of law, bringing to justice all offenders in a way law directs, and protecting all who obey law and order, and by the best means maintain peace and happiness. Such a government is honored by her citizens and admired by her neighbors.
BENTON.

CENTRALIA, Sept., 6, 1867.

FAULTS IN SCHOOL-TEACHING AS A PROFESSION.

There's a great deal of trouble each year with the Directors of Schools in regard to the employment of teachers and their salaries, also in trying to please the people. Now they may have to please both teachers and people in some places, but not here. So long as the decision is left in the hands of every political party and faction, just so long will the teacher be in doubts of his success, and even if he does succeed in getting a school, he naturally asks himself the question, can I afford to devote all my time, ingenuity and abilities to it? Will it pay?—I may be here only this term. If the other party gets the balance of power, they will have one of their stripe, which retrogrades our schools very much, for each teacher has a different mode of government and in conducting the recitations, so that the children have to become acquainted with each, and in so doing, they and their elementary education become so amalgamated that in the latter end their education is useless as well as vexing to speak about. Now, if they would employ competent teachers, with a living salary, and let each keep his respective school until his immorality, insobriety, etc., would cause his discharge, then, and not till then, will we progress, (I mean the Common School education) or will a teacher have the courage to follow it as a profession. School-teaching now-a-days, is considered only as a platform to fall back on, or as a stepping stone to something higher. It also seems to me that education is not appreciated as it should be in our rural districts. I speak now not only of my own school, but nearly every school you go into you will find it verified that there are always from five to fifteen pupils without a sufficient amount of necessary books, and some without any; and these children are expected to be learning every day. I believe the old axiom is that you can't chop wood without an ax, and in a few years the parents of these children will say, I have been sending my children to such a school or teacher, and they can't write or read their own name yet, and all this blame is heaped on the poor teacher, simply because the Directors and people do not attend to their schools and the wants of their children. Now you see by my previous remarks that a man who has a taste for the avocation and wishes his name to be on the educator's list of his State and county, is like a pendulem vibrating between School-teaching and something else if he does not become a politician, and what makes it worse, when the school term opens, any renegade, who knows little or nothing about the business, comes to the Directors and plaster's awhile and tells them that he is a Republican, Democrat, or he has wealthy connections. He is a Freemason or an Odd-Fellow, and gets a school, and any one who wants to take the opposite of this, takes it at under wages for he is a sojourner. These are my views of our present system of Common-school education in our country districts and the profession, as a pedagogue.
JOHN J. COUGHLIN.

READER, do you want the business of the country to be kept in check, perhaps destroyed, and taxation and debt increased still more by keeping a large standing army in the South, merely to force the ballot into the hands of ignorant blacks?

RADICAL THUNDER.

THE Radical State Committee are circulating through the State, and endeavoring to place in the hands of Democrats, a lying document, appealing to the pecuniary interest of the voter. We give it entire, and also annex some comments upon it. Read it and notice its falsehoods:

FACTS FOR GOVERNMENT BONDHOLDERS AND THE HOLDERS OF GREENBACKS.

Read, Reflect—And hand to your Neighbor.

In 1861, eleven States seceded; and since then only twenty-three have been represented in Congress, until the admission of Tennessee in 1866.

All the United States Bonds—5-20's, 7-30's and 10-40's—all the greenbacks, and all the National Banks, were created by this Congress of twenty-three States.

President Johnson calls this an "*assumed, Congress*"—therefore not legal. His supporters and the Democrats call it a "*rump Congress,*" and a "*usurping Congress,*" and hence, not a *lawful Congress*; and the great effort has been to *elect* Congressmen in the North, and *admit* enough from the rebel States to enforce this "*Policy.*"

If a Congress, representing but twenty-three States, be not a *lawful* Congress, then every United States Bond, and all our greenbacks, and National Bank notes are worth nothing; because an *unlawful* Congress could not make *lawful* Bonds or *lawful* money.

The mad effort, so recently made by the rebels and their sympathizers, to destroy this Government *by force of arms* failed. Thus far, the attempt to do the same thing, *through Congress,* has also failed, because of the action of the loyal voters at the ballot-box; and the last effort at destruction is now being made through the Courts.

Witness the recent attempt by Democratic lawyers to induce the Supreme Court of the United States to issue an injunction, nullifying the Reconstruction Laws of Congress in Mississippi, Georgia, and other rebel States. Read also the opinion of George Sharswood, the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in which he gravely denies the constitutional power of Congress to make paper money a legal tender. (*Borie vs. Trott, Legal Intelligencer* of March 18th, 1864, page 92.) Judges Woodward and Thompson of the same Court, announced from the bench *the same alarming doctrine,* in 1865. (*See Mervine vs. Sailor, et al., Legal Intelligencer of June* 16 & 30—1865 pages 188 & 205.)

And this, too in the face of the fact, that the Supreme Courts of every loyal State in which the question has been raised, have sustained the power of Congress.

It requires, therefore, but little knowledge of either arithmetic or law, to estimate the imminent danger of putting any more men of Judge Sharswood's opinions on the Supreme Bench of the State!

If you believe the present Congress to be *unlawful*, or desire our National currency and Government Bonds to be declared *unlawful*, vote for George Sharswood.

If you believe the present Congress to be *lawful*, or desire their action or Currency and Bonds *to stand good*, vote to sustain them,—for the party that *created* the Greenbacks and the Bonds,—the party that sustained the war, and compelled submission to the National authority,—and that stands pledged to keep faith with the Bondholders, and to maintain the National credit—vote for Henry W. Williams, the worthy and honored nominee of this party.

LOOK AT THE OTHER SIDE.

When secession came, Democrats sustained the Government shed their blood, invested their money in 5-20's, 7-30's, and 10-40's sent their members to Congress, and obeyed the laws that a Congress of twenty-three States enacted. That was *their* Government and they loved it, they defended it, and many of them, died for it.

During the war, eleven States were not represented in Congress, *and they refused to be.* That was a lawful Congress, all obeyed it and all of its laws are binding under the Constitution.

When the war was over the South submitted, *then the Radicals kept them out* to give the negro power. They "*acted outside of the Constitution*" as Thaddeus Stevens says.

If it be true, that the Democrats are trying to destroy this Government, how strange it is that they should hold its bonds and notes, and fight and die for it. *Their object* is to preserve it to bring it within the Constitution, to govern according to law, to enconomise its resources, and *to pay its debts.*

Are your Bonds and greenbacks safer *inside* of the Constitution or *outside* of it. If we have *no Constitution, as Stevens says* what security have you for your debt. The Constitution is the title deed to the property that *your debt is a lien upon.*

In the case of Borie against Trott, Judge Sharswood decided that a man *who agreed to pay a debt in gold should pay it in gold.* Was not this right? He did not decide the question of the power of Congress.

You hold a 5-20 or a 10-40 bond, the interest is payable in gold. The Government agreed to pay you in gold. The Radicals and their Judges say the Government *may* pay you in paper. Judge Sharswood holds that a contract to pay in gold should be enforced, which best suits you? Which is the more honest?

Do you see where this Radical doctrine leads you? They *already* say that the *principal* of the Bonds *may be paid in paper.* If Judge Williams decides that *your interest is payable in paper*, is your contract with the Government carried out? Will he not so decide?

They will pay in paper if *their extravagance* makes it necessary. The interest on *our State Bonds was payable in gold*, the law made it so, (*See Act* 1840.) In 1864, when gold was 166, the Radicals in the Legislature passed a law making it payable in paper, on the ground that they could save money, (*See Legislative Rec.* 1864.) Are you any more secure than the Bondholders of the State?

The expenses of the government are more than its income. The Radicals are expending *two hundred and twenty-five millions* of your money for this year. The Democrats spent *sixty-two millions* the last year they were in power, for the same purposes. Can you sustain this extravagance? Does not the security of your debt consist in prudent management, economy in public business, and in nourishing and developing our resources? Are the Radicals pursuing this couese?

If you wish your bond and its interest *paid in paper* and your contract with the Government violated, vote for Henry W. Williams.

If you want contracts between man and man, and between the Government and yourself carried out, vote for George Sharswood.

ANNEXING LAND FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.—At the last session of our State Legislature an act was passed, conferring upon the Courts of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth power to annex land, or parts thereof, of persons resident in one district, for school purposes. We do not recollect to have seen it in print, and therefore, that all may understand its provisions, we herewith publish it entire:

Be it enacted, that the several courts of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth shall have authority within their respective counties, to annex the land, or parts thereof, of persons resident in one township or borough, to another township or borough, for school purposes, so that when so annexed, the applicant shall pay his school taxes and be included within the school district to which it is annexed, for educational purposes and remain connected with the district or township, of his residence, for all other purposes; and the said court shall, upon the petition of any one desiring such change, proceed by views and reviews, in the manner and under the restrictions provided under the act of the general assembly, approved April fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, with its supplements, in regard to the alteration of the lines of any two, or more, adjoining townships: *Provided,* That all the costs of such proceedings shall be paid by the persons, applying for such change.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, No. 143 Washington Street, Boston, publish many excellent books in beautiful style; among them "Ecce Homo," "Ecce Deus," "the Book of the Sonnet," "Dramas and Poems," by Bulwer; and also "Jean Ingelow's Writings." There are of these twolast volumes of "Poems," blue and gold at $1.50 per volume; "Studies for Stories," at $1.50; "Stories told to a child," at $1.75, or $1.25; "Poor Matt," at 60 cents. Mailed to any address post paid on receipt of price.

"A Story of Doom," is the title of the second volume of the poems above mentioned, and includes many smaller copies of verse. The principal story in the book did not impress us powerfully, but the tale of "Laurance," "Winstanly," "Dreams that came true," and some smaller ones are exquisite. We can recommend the entire set of Miss Ingelow's writings to our friends as sound, true, and good; and know of no editions better or cheaper than those of Roberts Brothers.

MONEY-ORDER POST OFFICES.—Arrangements are now being perfected for the efficient extension of this important system, which insures the transmission of money by mail without loss. There are now throughout the country eight hundred and thirty-two officers. On Monday, the 9th of September there was added three hundred and ninety-two offices, making the whole number one thousand two hundred and twenty-four. The new offices in Pennsylvania are as follows, Allegheny, Blairsville Bloomsburg, Blossburg, Bristol, Emporium, Freeport, Greencastle, Hazleton, Litiz, M'Keesport, Mercer, Monongahela City, Mount Joy, Newport, Petroleum Centre, Pottstown, Shamokin, Sharon, Tarr Farm, Tidioute and Tyrone. Orders not exceeding $20, ten cents; over $20 and not exceeding $50, twenty-five cents; no single order issued for more than $50. Parties desiring to remit larger sums must obtain additional money-orders.

CALIFORNIA.—Haight, the newly elected Democratic Governor, holds his office, we believe, for four years, and receives an annual salary of $7,000 in gold, that being the only currency there.

In 1863, Low, the present Radical Governor, had a majority of 19,732 over Downey, Democrat. In 1864 Lincoln had a majority of 18,293. In 1865, the Radical candidate for Judge had a majority of 6,979. There was no election in 1866. California is one of the largest States, probably four times as large as Pennsylvania, and is part of the Territory acquired from Mexico by the treaty of peace in 1848. Gold, for which this State has since become so noted, was discovered the same year, on the land of Captain Sutter.

THE plan adopted by the Washington Library Company for the raising of funds for the Riverside Institute—an asylum for the gratuitous education of Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans—is meeting with great approval. Subscriptions to the stock are coming in rapidly. The handsome steel-plate engravings given to those who purchase stock are acknowledged by competent judges to be first-class productions. Besides receiving a handsome engraving of this character, worth more at retail than the price of the stock, every purchaser will in addition receive a present of some kind. Full guarantee is given that every share of stock must be accompanied by a present besides the engraving. See advertisement.

DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.—Parts IV. and V. of Hurd & Houghton's American edition of Dr. Smith's work are received. The leading articles are the Camel, Canaan, Canaanites, Canon of Scripture, Canticles, Carmel, Census, Chaldea, Chronology, Church, Colossians, Corinthians, Crucifixion, Cush, Damascus, Dan, Daniel Book of, Darius, David; which closes the fifth and will open the sixth number. It is a splendid work and should be in every library. Published in numbers at 75 cents each, at No. 459, Broome Street, New York.

UNRECONSTRUCTED.—A confirmed old bachelor used the following argument against matrimony:

"Muslin is a great prompter of laziness. If young men wish to accomplish anything of moment, either with head or hand they must keep clear of the institution entirely. A pair of sweet lips, a small waist, a swelling chest, a pressure of two delicate hands, will do as much to unhinge a man as three fevers, the measles, a large sized whooping-cough, a pair of lock-jaws, several hydrophobias and the doctor's bill."

THE New York *Tribune* endorses the amnesty proclamation in the following terms: "We are in favor of it now, and would gladly have every peaceable, well disposed man in the South assured that no harm will befall him because of his share in the rebellion so long as he deports himself a as good citizen should." Will the small "blockhead" snarlers quit their fuss now about it?

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

THE Standing Committee at its recent meeting adopted an address, selected three Democrats in each District to act as a Vigilance Committee; to whom instructions will be sent by the Standing Committee; and directed the address and the list to be published in all the Democratic papers of the county.

Beaver—B. Zimmerman, Allen Mann, Charles Michael.
Benton—J. J. M'Henry, Rohr M'Henry, I. K. Krickbaum.
Berwick—Isaiah Bower, Hudson Owen, J. S. Sanders.
Bloom—D. Lowenberg, P. Billmeyer, J. B. Casey.
Briercreek—Wm. Lamon, J. G. Jacoby, J. C. Smith.
Catawissa—M. V. B. Kline, Dr. J. K. Robbins, J. H. Creasy.
Centre—C. H. Dietterick, H. D. Knorr, Andrew Freas.
Centralia—J. B. Knittle, P. Killeen, T. O'Gerharty.
Conyngham—Wm. Goodman, D. T. M'Kiernan, Dr. Wohlforth.
Fishingcreek—D. M'Henry, David Savage, John Sutton.
Franklin—David Knittle, Washington Parr, H. J. Reeder.
Greenwood—Isaac Dewitt, John Leggott, A. J. Albertson.
Hemlock—W. H. Shoemaker, Capt. I. Leidy, Jackson Emmett.
Jackson—Daniel Young, Silas M'Henry, Henry Wagner.
Locust—Gera Hower, John Snyder, Daniel Stine.
Madison—Capt. W. J. Allen, James Kisner, A. K. Smith.
Maine—U. J. Campbell, W. T. Shuman, M. Grover.
Mifflin—A. Schweppenheiser, Dr. Montgomery, J. H. Hettler.
Montour—Noah Mouser, P. Heimbach, James Farnsworth.
Mt. Pleasant—Wm. Miller, Wm. Howell, John Mordan.
Orange—Dr. Megargell, Col. Kline, Moses Everett.
Pine—John F. Fowler, John Lore, Luther German.
Roaringcreek—John D. Houck, N. Dreisbach, Amzi Craig.
Scott—P. Ent, B. F. Reighard, J. Lake.
Sugarloaf—Alinas Cole, Andrew Laubach, G. Moore.

By order of the Committe.
JOHN G. FREEZE,
Chairman.

CALLICOTT, a pet radical, Collector in Third Brooklyn District, charged with fraud, has been suspended—not by the neck—as he should have been. He was recommended by Greeley, who is now abusing President Johnson for making improper appointments. P. John is shedding tears to see how his co-radicals are stealing, and he out of office.

THE New York *Tribune* admits that Government officials steal about *half a million a day.* No wonder taxes are high, and getting higher. Let us have a change.

OCTOBER EIGHTH.

"Come out upon election day,
And vote away, and vote away;
Let each one have his neighbor come,
With ballot in his hand O:
Don't stay at home for any cause,
Let buckwheat lay, let buckwheat lay,
Come out and thrash the Radicals,
As you have often planned O."

"Oh yes, we'll come upon the eighth,
From early morn, from early morn;
And work all day with might and main
The Keystone to redeem O.
We'll not go home till all is done,
And we a victory have won,
And Sharswood is elected Judge
Of court that is Supreme O."

Oh! then again we'll live at ease,
Our rights secure, our rights secure,
And law and right again are one,
And not alone a dream O.
So when the eighth October comes,
You may be sure, you may be sure,
Sharswood will be elected Judge
Of court that is Supreme O.

CONSERVATIVE.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

Lines Written on the Death of Mrs. Maria Herring.

ON Monday morning, the second of September,
A day which I shall ever remember,
When the sad news unto my ears did fall,
Saying "GOD," for Cousin Maria did call.

Not long ill: I could not impress it so;
That she had gone to meet her mother were'er did go,
To that Celestial City of glory and delight,
Where they will meet in harmony never to depart.

Fare well dear cousin, whom I loved to greet,
Beneath the ample shade where we oft did meet,
With your only sweet Lizzie so pleasant and mild,
Left now an orphan and helpless child.

You dear little infant, so feeble and weak
Amid tears and grieving so piteously speak:
"*My mama is dead,*
Oh, my mama is dead."

Oh husband, father, sisters do not mourn,
For the loved ones from your circle has gone,
For the day will come when you shall meet them
In that bright and heavenly home.

Orangeville, Pa. S. C. S.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 20
Rye "	1 25
Corn "	1 25
Flour per barrel	13 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 25
Butter	30
Eggs	25
Tallow	14
Potatoes	60
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	15
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	12 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, September, 19 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7.00@ 7.50
Northwestern extra	8.00@ 9.00
Northwestern family	10.00@12.50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7.50@8.50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8.50@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western family	10.00@13.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13.50@14.50
Rye flour	8.00@8.50
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ℔ bus.	$2.25@$2.30
Southern " "	$2.60@$2.75
California " "	$2.75
" white "	$3.15@$3.20
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ℔ bus.	$1.50@$1.52
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.20@$1.25
White, "	$1.20@$1.24
OATS—℔ bus	65@66c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ℔ bbl	$24.75
Mess Beef, "	$27.50
Dressed Hogs, ℔ ℔	8½@9c
Smoked Hams "	17c@18c
" Shoulders ℔ ℔	13½c@14c
Lard, ℔ ℔	12c@13½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ℔ bus.	$8.50@9.00
Timothyseed ℔ bus.	$3.70
Flaxseed "	$2.80@2.90
PIG IRON—No. 1 Scotch	$44.00
No. 1 American	$40.00
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ℔ ℔	16c@17c
Cows, ℔ head	$60@$75
SHEEP—℔ ℔	5c@6c
HOGS—℔ 100 ℔s	$10.50@$11.50

MARRIED.

ACHENBACH—CAULL—In Light Street, on the 9th inst., by Joseph Lilley, Esq., Mr. Charles Achenbach to Miss Sarah M. Caull, both of Espy, Columbia county.

DIED.

WINTERSTEEN—In Pine township, Columbia county, Pa., on Friday evening, September 6th, Emma Clarissa, daughter of Valentine and Mary A. Wintersteen, aged 2 years and 4 days.

We had a little Emma once,
She was beloved by all,
But Christ our Saviour called her,
She soon obeyed the call.

I gave her back to Jesus,
Who gave her unto me;
Her sufferings are all over,
Her little spirit's free.

KELLER—In Orange township, of consumption, Mr. Adam Keller, aged 65 years, 2 months and 3 days.

EDWARDS—In Bloomsburg, on Tuesday night, the 17th inst., Mary A. Edwards, aged about 2 years.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

DRAKE—In Hemlock township, on the 15th inst., William Drake, aged 27 years, 8 months and 4 days.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS CHALFANT,
MONTOUR COUNTY.

FOR SHERIFF,
MORDECAI MILLARD,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

FOR TREASURER.
JACOB YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER.
DAVID YEAGER,
LOCUST TOWNSHIP,

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
THOS. J. WELLIVER,
MT. PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

FOR AUDITOR,
JACOB HARRIS,
HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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This Dictionary embodies the results of the most recent study, research, and investigation, of about sixty-five of the most eminent and advanced Biblical Scholars now living. Clergymen of all denominations approve it, and regard it as the best work of its kind in the English language, and one which ought to be in the hands of every Bible reader in the land.

In circulating this Work, Agents will find a pleasant and profitable employment. The numerous objections which are usually encountered in selling ordinary works will not exist with this.

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Ladies, retired Clergymen, School Teachers, Farmers, Students, and all others who possess energy, are wanted to assist in Canvassing every Town and County in the country, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

For particulars, apply to, or address
PARMELEE BROTHERS,
sep13'67-6t] 722 Sansom st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Some Folks Can't Sleep Nights.

VERY many suffer from general debility, others from weakness of the stomach and inability to digest their food; some have creeping sensations along the nerve fibres, or pain in the back, with aching and weary throbbing of the limbs. Thousands of ladies suffer through long years from what are called FEMALE COMPLAINTS, caused by the relaxation of muscle and ligament that attend deficiency of vital force. Thousands of business men, overworked in mind and body, use up the nervous fluid and become unfit for duty or the enjoyments of life. Excess in youth, and the terrible effects of fever and ague, involve shattered constitutions and the failure of the general functions of health. To sufferers from all these causes,

DODD'S NERVINE AND INVIGORATOR

offers an invaluable boon—a natural and efficient recovery of lost powers. No person, man or woman, suffering from any cause, can afford to neglect this remedy. The Nervine will be found to possess an equalizing and nutritive principle. It has affinity for the Nervous Fibres, and supplies them for the waste that is constantly taking place. Like wholesome food taken into the stomach, it undergoes rapid digestion, invigorating in its process the digestive organs, and producing a

CALMNESS AND TRANQUILITY

unknown to any other preparation. It contains no opium or hasheesh, and so far from producing costiveness it will be found an efficient cure for consumption, and has obtained a wide renown for this peculiarity.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

"Dear Doctor: The last medicine prescribed by you I obtained, and will say that Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator is all that it claims to be. I feel like a new man; I sleep well; have good appetite; and feel stronger than I have for many years past." [Contributed by Dr. H. A. Tucker, 25 Clinton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I have used the Nervine, and find myself much benefited by it, particularly in the increase of strength and cure of those trembling sensations. My costiveness also seems to be entirely cured." [Letter to Dr. Tucker.

"The medicine you ordered (Dood's Nervine) we have taken three bottles of. It is a great thing. My wife says she had rather have one bottle of it than forty doctors. She is certainly better. Leucorrhea cured; don't fell the dragging down so much; bowels move easier, and in a better nervous condition every way."

G. B. Martin, Cashier Glen House, Long Branch, N. J., states that Dood's Nervine has cured him of chronic weakness of the stomach, dizziness and sick headache, and greatly strengthened his whole system.

David Hartshorn, 390 State-st., Brooklyn, cured of chronic muscular and nervous debility.

John Harbut, Brooklyn, N. Y. says: "To regulate the bowels without producing cathartic effect, quiet the nerves, and tone up the system, I have never used anything that equalled Dood's Nervine."

W. F. Deans, Esq., Eastford, Conn.: "My wife has suffered for seventeen years with extreme nervous debility and mentral prostration. She was induced by a friend to try Dr. J. W. Dood's Nervine and Invetigator, and by its use is now restored to perfect health."

Dr. C. C. York, Charlestown, Mass.: "In cases of great nervous debility, not confined by any means to the female organization more common than among men, I employ Dood's Nervine and Invigorator with the happiest effet. It exceeds in tonic power anything that I know, while its action upon the bowels is all that can be desired."

Dood's Nervine and Invigorator is employed in the Massachusetts Hospital for the Insane at Taunton.

FOR PERSONAL TESTIMONIALS

To cures of General Debility, Indigestion, Sleepness, Kidner Complaint, Wind Colic, and Female Complaints in their own families, we refer, with permission, to the following gentlemen in this vicinity:

E. W. Ball, esq., Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y.
W. B. Bodge, Tract House, N. Y.
John Williams, Policeman, N. Y.
J. W. Peckett, esq., Clinton-st., Brooklyn,
Dr. H. A. Tucker, Clinton-st., Brooklyn,
J. S. Wright, esq., Jersey City,
Hon. Warren Chase, 544 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.00 per bottle.
H. B. Storer & Co., Proprietors, N. Y.
August 30, 1867.

DYSPEPSIA.

There is no disease which experience has so amply proved to be remediable by the

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

(a protected solution of the protoxide of Iron), as Dyspepsia. The most inveterate forms of this disease have been completely cured by this medicine, as ample testimony of some of our first citizens proves,

FROM THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON SCOTT, D. D.

DUNHAM, Canada East.

* * * "I am an inveltrate Dyspeptic of more than 25 years standing."

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * * *

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN WRITES AT FOLLOWS:

"My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the 'Fountain of Health' on this side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fangs of the fiend Dyspepsia."

A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing a history of this remarkable remedy, with a treatise on "Iron as a medicine," will be sent free to any address.

The genuine has "Peruvian Syrup" blown in the glass.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
36 Dey Street, New York.

Sold by all Druggists.

SCROFULA—CONSUMPTION.

Dr. LUGOL, of Paris, one of the eminent Chemists of Europe, said:

"The most astounding results may be anticipated when Iodine can be dissolved in pure water."

Dr. H. Anders, after fifteen years of scientific research and experiment, has succeeded in dissolving *one and one quarter grains* of Iodine to each fluid ounce of water, and *the most astounding results have followed its use*, particularly in Scrofula and kindred diseases. Circulars free.

Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water is for sale by P. J. DINSMORE, 36 Dey Street, New York, and all Druggists.

Sept., 13, 1867.

INFORMATION.—Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a receipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
sep13'67. 823 Broadway, New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Rev. Edward A. Wilson will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dreaded disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 South Second Street,
my31'67-1y.] Williamsburg, Kings co., N. Y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ROSWELL SMITH, LATE OF GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP, COLUMBIA COUNTY, DEC'D.

The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Johnson H. Ikeler, administrator of Rosewell Smith, late of Greenwood township, deceased, to and among the respective creditors of the decedent in the order established by law, will attend at his office in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of November, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties interested, are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

E. R. IKELER, Auditor.
Bloomsburg, Sept. 13, 1867-6w.

NOTICE.—

I hereby caution all persons against buying or negotiating a note given by me to George W. Benton, and E. D. Simpson, dated August 13th, 1867, for the sum of $100.00, for which I have received no value, and which I am determined not to pay unless compelled to do so by due course of law.

JOHN D. ESSICK.
White Hall, Pa., Sept. 9, 1867-4w.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office with E. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. [sep20'67.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB HARTZEL, SR., DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Hartzel, sr., late of Mifflin township, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Jonas Hartzel and John H. Hetler, executors, both residing in Mifflin township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate are requested to present them to the executors for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to make payment.

JONAS HARTZEL,
JOHN H. HETLER,
sep20'67-6t* Executors.

PRIVATE SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at private sale, by the undersigned Agent for the owner,

TWENTY ACRES OF LAND,

lying in the township of Orange, Columbia county, adjoining lands of Archibald Henry, lands Isaac Seigfreid, and Simon Lowry. The Homestead of the late Richard Hall.

TERMS:—One-third on the execution of the agreement, at which time possession will be given; one-third on the first day of April, 1868, with interest from date of agreement, and the remaining one-third on the first day of April, 1869, with interest from the date of agreement, at which time a deed will be executed and delivered.

For particulars address PETER ENT,
sep20'67-3t. Light Street, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned surviving executors of the last will and testament of George Kline, late of Orange township, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described valuable real estate, viz:

1st. A tract of land situate in Orange township, county and state aforesaid, adjoining lands of Joseph R. Morris and Abner Welsch on the west, other lands of said estate on the north, lands of Cornelius Bellas on the south, and lands of Stephen Pettibone and Hiram R. Kline on the east, containing one hundred and twenty acres more or less, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn, and other outbuildings, and two wells of good water on the premises, and a small apple orchard. The above tract of land is all cleared, and in a good state of cultivation.

2d. A tract of land situate in the township, county, and state aforesaid, adjoining lands of Abner Welsch on the west, other lands of said estate on the south, and lands of Hiram R. Kline on the east, and by lands of Abner Welsch on the north, containing fifty-eight acres more or less, thirty acres of which are cleared land and in good state of cultivation.

3d. A tract of wood land, situate in the township county, and state aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Achenbach on the north, lands of David Montgomery on the east, and lands of Peter P. Kline on the south and west, containing fifty-one acres more or less.

4th. A tract of wood land, situate in the township, county, and state aforsaid, adjoining lands of Peter P. Kline on the east, lands of Stephen S. Pettibone on the north, and lands of Hiram R. Kline on the south and west, containing fifty-four acres more or less.

5th. A tract of wood land, situate in the township, county, and state aforesaid, adjoining lands of Isaac Hagenbuch, lands of the heirs of J. D. Kline and others, containing seventy-nine acres more or less.

Conditions of Sale.—Twenty per cent of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers on the striking down of the property; one-half of the purchase money less the twenty per cent to be paid on the first day of April, 1868, when possession of the premises is to be given, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal annual payments, with interest from the first day of April, 1868, and to be secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises. The first payment to be made on the first day of April, 1869. Purchasers to pay for deeds, stamps, bonds, and mortgage.

HIRAM R. KLINE,
EMANUEL LAZARUS,
Surviving Executors.
Sept., 20, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Will be exposed to public sale at the residence of the subscriber, in Fishingcreek Township, on SATURDAY OCTOBER 12th, 1867, beginning at 10 o'clock, the following described property.

A MESSUAGE AND TRACT OF LAND

where the subscriber now lives, situate in Fishingcreek Township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Daniel M'Henry, Deamer M'Henry, Jacob Stoker and others,

CONTAINING ABOUT SIXTY ACRES,

on which are erected a frame house, a large frame barn and the usual outbuildings. There is a fine spring of water at the door, the orchards are in bearing condition, and the farm in good state of cultivation.

ALSO,—a tract of land back of the above, containing about forty acres, half of which is timber land, and the balance cleared.

ALSO,—a tract of land adjoining that first described, situated on the Main Road, containing about twenty acres, on which is erected a good frame barn.

ALSO,—a tract of land across the road from that last mentioned, containing about three acres, on which is erected a good frame house, the necessary outbuildings, and a well of good water.

ALSO A HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

adjoining the above, the lot containing about a quarter of an acre of ground.

ALSO EIGHT VACANT LOTS,

a quarter of an acre each, adjoining the above named property, and all lying on the Main Road from Bloomsburg.

ALSO,—a Messuage and tract of land situate on Raven Creek in Benton Township, bounded by lands of Jacob Ash, Peter Crevelling, Abraham Kline, and others, containing

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED & FORTY ACRES,

of which twenty-five acres are cleared, and on which are erected a

FRAME HOUSE, BARN, &C.

There will be offered for sale at the same time a number of Horses and Cattle, a large quantity of Hay, and farming utensils of all kinds.

Terms made known on day of sale.

WILLIAM IKELER.
Fishingcreek twp., Sept., 20, 1867.-3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale at the residence of the Subscriber in Benton township on THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 26th 1867, the following property viz:

TWO HORSES, TWO COWS,

Five head of young cattle, a lot of Sheep, One two horse wagon, one Spring wagon, One Carriage, one cast shoe sled, one log sled, one fued cutter, one fanning mill, one grind stone, a lot of Harness, both light and heavy, one log chain, one grain cradle, grass scythe, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, hoes, shovels, forks, rakes, axes, horse blankets, fly net, a lot of hemlock bark,

HAY BY THE TON, CORN IN THE SHOCK,

One cook stove, one parlor stove, bureau, settee, tables, chairs, tubs, barrels, a lot of carpet, queensware, lookingglasses,

BEDS AND BEDDING,

cupboard, sink etc., with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention,

ALSO: At the same time and place, a lot of land situate in Jackson township, adjoining lands of Joshua Savage, Absalom M'Henry, and others, containing Thirty Acres, nearly all cleared land and in a good state of cultivation.

Also: a lot of Timber land about one fourth of a mile North of the above mentioned lot, (a public road leading from one to the other,) containing about Seventeen Acres, well timbered with chestnut and rock oak.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. when due attendance and reasonable credit will be given to

J. C. KEELER.
Benton, September 13, 1867.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of George Hartman, deceased, offer for sale, either separately or together the following described

SIX LOTS OF GROUND

Situate in the lower part of Espy, Columbia county, fronting on Main street, and extending back to an alley in the direction of the canal, and in a southernly direction as far as Cross street. Each lot has about 55 feet front, and 180 feet in depth, making them very desirable for building lots. They can be purchased at private sale until Monday, December 2nd, 1867, at which time those remaining unsold will be disposed of as public outcry at one o'clock in the afternoon.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money at the striking down of the property; and one-half, less the ten per cent., on the 1st of April, 1868, and the balance one year thereafter, with interest on the unpaid amounts. Deeds will be given when the last payment is made.

F. T. HARTMAN,
EDWARD HARTMAN,
Espy, Pa., Sept. 13, 1867-3m. Executors.

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, about two months since, a red and white spotted Heifer, supposed to be about two years old. The owner is requested to come and take it away otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

WILLIAM IKELER.
Fishingcreek tp., Sept. 13, 1867.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, July 1, 1867, Passenger trains on the Catawissa Railroad will run at the following named hours:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	*Mail North.*
Dep. 8.35 a. m.	Williamsport,	Arr. 6.15 p. m.
" 9.05 "	Muncy.	Dep. 5.41 "
" 9.35 "	Watsontown,	" 5.12 "
" 9.55 "	Milton,	" 4.55 "
" 10.40 "	Danville,	" 4.13 "
" 10.58 "	Rupert,	" 3.55 "
" 11.10 "	Catawissa,	" 3.45 "
" 12.18 p. m.	Ringtown,	" 2.35 "
" 12.55 "	Summit,	" 2.00 "
" 1.08 "	Quakake,	" 1.50 "
" 1.20 "	E. Mahanoy Junc.	" 1.30 "
" 2.15 " Dine.	Tamaqua. Dine.	" 1.10 "
" 4.25 "	Reading,	" 10.40a. m.
Arr. 6.35 "	Philadelphia,	" 8.15 "
" 10.45 "	To New York via. Reading or Mauch Chunk.	
	From New York via. Mauch Chunk.	6.00 "

No change of cars between Williamsport and Philadelphia. GEO. WEBB, Supt.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street,

Philadelphia.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, SEP. 20, 1867.

SIMON CAMERON won't resign, in order that Stanton may be appointed to his place. P. John make a note of it.

TOM. WILLIAMS the repudiator, owns and runs Journeyman Judge Williams, of that ilk. Does P. John comprehend?

A WORD in your ear. See that your neighbor comes to the election and votes the Democratic ticket. A full vote is a victory.

READ the calls for meetings in another column, and circulate the word. Come out to the meetings and bring your friends.

WHITE MEN! to the front. If you don't want to be put on an equality with negroes and P. John, vote for Geo. Sharswood for Judge of the Supreme Court.

BANKRUPTCY.—All persons interested will please take notice that E. Overton, Jr., Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, will be in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, September 25th, for the purpose of attending to cases in Bankruptcy.

P. JOHN, W. H. Jacoby, S. Knorr, Peter Billmeyer, M. Whitmoyer, C. G. Barkley, D. A. Beckley, R. C. Fruit, and some others have organized a Mutual Saving Fund Association. Their Charter was obtained last Court.

HON. JOHN B. BECK of Williamsport, has been nominated for Senate in the Lycoming District, lately represented by Hon. Mr. Wall. Mr. Beck is an old politician, personally popular, and will make a strong canvass. He will be handsomely elected.

PENNSYLVANIA, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, hold their elections on the second Tuesday in October. Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, Delaware, New Jersey and New York, on the first Tuesday in November. Colorado on the second Tuesday of November.

OUR cotemporary over the way is much distressed about our financial affairs. Take some of your celebrated "*black drops*," Palemon, as a soothing potion; we manage to pay our debts,—our subscription is as large or larger than your own, our advertising better, *and we do three times the job work.* You might as well gnaw a file as to attack THE COLUMBIAN; financially, morally, and politically, it is on a sound basis.

THE postal law of Congress forbids the opening of a newspaper by a person not addressed or authorized under a penalty of $20 fine; stealing the same is punishable by imprisonment; inclosing letters or memorandum therein, or writing thereon, $5 fine; publishers or their agents, for sending papers or periodicals unpaid to other than regular subscribers, $50 fine.

VOTER, if you think it wise policy, in a business point of view, to disfranchise the whites of the South, and give the Government and control of that once prosperous country over to the ignorant blacks, you will of course vote for Henry W. Williams; but on the contrary, if you think it best that white men should govern, and especially if you desire the speedy return of the times of law and order we once had, when Statesmen, such as Webster, Clay, Jackson and Calhoun were at the head of affairs, vote for George Sharswood.

IF the readers of the *Republican* needed any further evidence as to the foulness of that sheet, the last number should satisfy them. How *gentlemen* can support such a sheet, or how fathers can place such a concentration of blackguardism into their families is beyond our comprehension. The filthy advertisements he is paid for, but the foul items in the local column, are emanations of his own brain, in keeping with their author's character, and proper subjects for P. John's pen. And *this* is the organ of the party of "grand moral ideas" in this county! A *family* newspaper!

SCHOOL.—Our public schools, with a few exceptions, are again in successful operation. The meeting of the children and teachers, as is always the case, was a very plesant one and we have no doubt that both girls and boys were anxious to resume their studies. May the year upon which they have just entered be equally as pleasant and profitable as the one which has past. The directors of the respective districts give the schools a great deal of attention, and under their wise guidance, and the care of very excellent teachers, the schools of Columbia county, if they do not excel, will compare favorably with the best in this county.

THE ELECTION—DON'T GO AWAY.—This is the season of the year so many of our citizens take a trip to the West, on business, or to visit friends, and too often, we regret to say, Democrats do this without thinking of the election, or if perchance they do think of it, conclude that one vote is not of much account and therefore they may go away. The election takes place on the 8th of October, only a little over two weeks after this, and we cannot too earnestly urge our Democratic and Conservative friends to be sure that nothing but death shall prevent them from being at the polls on that day to cast a vote for Geo. Sharswood.

Democrats and Conservatives, see to it, that no vote is lost, and if we carry Pennsylvania, as we doubtless will, you may rejoice, as you never before rejoiced.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812—PENSION TAKEN AWAY.—Among the objectionable laws passed by the Radical Legislature of last winter, there was none more heartless and cruel than the one repealing the Act of Assembly allowing a pension of *forty dollars*, annually, to the soldiers of the War of 1812. While scores of useless officers receiving pay at the rate of $8.00 a day, thronged the halls of the Legislature, this mere pittance was taken from the old soldier or his widow; and in many instances, as it certainly was in one within our knowledge, it was the only means of support. Let the soldiers of 1812, and their friends remember this great outrage when they go to the polls on the 8th of October.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XXXVIII.

SCIENCE OF PHILOLOGY.

THERE is no book at and, which might serve a text to a commentary, and instead, therefore, of acting the reviewer, we shall content ourself with making a few observations upon the subject rather as a provocative to inquiry, than as a learned exquisition. If we were even prepared for a lengthy discussion, the magnitude of the subject, and the space granted to us, would preclude us from wearying your patience, and as it is, most gracious reader, you can, in a few minutes, see the extent of our offending.

Philology is derived from two Greek words and its primary signification is—"a love of words, or a desire to know the origin and construction of language." What we have to say upon it, will lie within this more restricted meaning. Of the hypotheses of philologists, as to whether our first parents conversed only in nouns and verbs, or whether gifted by Heaven with a full and complete language, we shall not speak. Their subjects of conversation could not have been extensive, and we are inclined to the opinion, that the same Power which enabled Adam to name the animals, miraculously supplied him with whatever word was necessary to express an idea. But as ideas, objects and relations multiplied, words were needed, and thus language grew; and we see to this day, new words brought into use by the necessities of art, trade or science.

The basis of our language is the Saxon, from which it is sometimes called by that name, furnishing, as it does, about one-half of our vocabulary, while the other half is made up from six or eight different stocks, among which we find the Welsh, Norman, Latin, French and Greek, interspersed with constant accessions from modern languages. It is owing to this fact, that the English is so rich and copious, making all the world its tributaries, adopting incorporating and anglicising whatever seems to be useful, necessary or ornamental, in law, comerce or literature. It is doubtless owing very much to this fact also, that we commonly set at defiance all general rules for spelling and pronouncing, as the foreign peculiarity will continue to stick to the adopted word.

This very difficulty, or objection, if you please, is however, an advantage, as it inevitably betrays the parentage of the word; and from that point, opens a vast forest of philological walks in which a student can amuse himself for days, tracing out the signification, the derivation, and the root of the hidden meanings, correcting old usages and constructions, and learning new combinations and applications.

The pronunciation of a word will often indicate its origin, but the origin will more frequently determine the pronunciation, as well as the signification. Take, as an example, the word *w o u n d.* It is pure Saxon, and brother to such words as *ground, hound, sound,* etc., and is of course pronounced similarly. The rule being, that the *o, u,* in words derived from the Saxon, retains its original sound of o, w, while in the same way, words in o, u, derived from the French, retain the sound of o, o, as in *soup, group,* etc.

Again, a knowledge of the root of words is almost indispensable to an even tolerable conception of their power. How many words are used, daily, hourly, that convey no definite idea to the mind? Few people know, or care to know, that the word *East* means primarily, "to hoist, to raise,"—so *Easter*, coming the third day from good Friday, commemorates the resurrection, and means "rising." *West* does not signify merely, that place in the horison where the sun disappears, but it brings the idea of "a decrease, a falling, a setting." *Aern* is also pure Saxon, and is a much used affix, meaning "place;" from this we have Western, Northern, Eastern and Southern.

In this view, therefore, the study of science of words is of the utmost importance, and as no man can work to advantage without being master of the tools he uses, so neither can one become a powerful writer or speaker unless he makes himself thoroughly acquainted with the language he employs. The study of Philology, therefore, not only gives weapons to the scholar, the statesman or the poet, but it also sharpens them, and at the same time teaches how to use them. If a more philological use were made of the ancient authors read in our academies and colleges, it would be to the vast advantage of the young men who leave them annually.

In connection with this part of the subject, and in illustration of the view we have just taken, a few observations upon the subject of "phonography" will be entirely appropriate. The word is of Greek derivation, signifying "to write by sound." By this system it is attempted to do away with, what these self styled reformers are pleased to call, our present absurd method of spelling words, and to introduce one, by which every word shall be spelled according to the sound. Let us examine this modern improvement.

We have said that the proper comprehension of the Anglo-Saxon depends upon an acquaintance with the languages from which it is derived; and so the more certainly we can trace a word to its original, the clearer must be our conception of its meaning. There are no words really synonymous; there is a shade of distinction between the closest so-called synonyms, and a knowledge of the root enables us to use them with correctness and effect. Of course, the phonographic method changes the spelling, and thereby removes the landmarks, if we may be allowed the expression, by which we are guided in our philological explorations.

RECONSTRUCTION.—While reconstruction, under Radical manipulation, lags in the South, the great party of constitutional freedom is marching on to inevitable triumph in the North. Let us count up the Democratic gains in round numbers since last spring:

In Connecticut	3,000
In Kentucky	20,000
In New Hampshire	5,000
In Rhode Island	2,000
In Vermont	5,000
In California	26,000
In Maine	14,000
In Montana	1,000
Total	76,000

Here is a total Democratic gain in seven small States and one Territory of nearly eighty thousand votes.

LOCAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE—Two houses and lots in Bloom Township. They are both pleasantly located, and will be sold cheap, and a reasonable time given for payment. It is a first rate chance for a laborer or mechanic. For particulars inquire at this office. 4t.

FOR physic, notions, essences, etc.etc. either wholesale or retail, call at L. N. Moyer's Drug Store in the Exchange Block. His stock has been renewed, and he confidently believes that he can in general undersell even Philadelphia dealers. The attention of country merchants is respectfully called to this fact.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that Stanton, Sickles and Sheridan, have been removed, David Lowenberg has not been, but continues to deal in the clothing business, and has now a large and new supply on hand, for fall and winter's use. Call and see his woolen, shirts, under clothing, etc. and we are certain you will purchase. His "fits" speak for themselves.

SOME think the reason why J. J. Brower is selling his goods so rapidly is because of the favorable location of his store, but the fact is he has articles of the best quality and lowest prices, and the people have found it out. Besides, he advertises. He invites all to examine his stock, and he pledges himself, that all goods sold shall render full satisfaction.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.—Doctors' bills are too long for a poor man's pocket, but many of them may be avoided by keeping Grace's Celebrated Salve in the cupboard. It is the "precious pot of ointment," curing burns, cuts, scalds, bruises, sprains, wounds, chilblains, chapped hands, etc. Mothers, do not neglect to save your husband's hard-earned money, but purchase a box of this salve, only 25 cts.

SEPTEMBER.—There is every reason to fear great sickness this season. The summer has been wet, and all vegetable matter has grown luxuriently, so now, that decomposition is commencing, malarial poison will be developed to an awful extent; and the terrible diseases consequent thereupon follow. Billious remittent fevers, cholera morbus, and other bowel complaints, are already raging fearfully. Every person whose system is in the slightest manner diseased, may find himself at any moment the victim of some of these afflictions. The greatest regularity in all our habits should be observed, and the organism fortified by some good tonic preparation.

The Zingari Bitters will neutralize these poisons, even after they have entered the blood, and thus prevent its baneful effects. 4w

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the laws of this Commonwealth it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of the General Elections, by publication in one or more newspapers of the county, at least twenty days before the election, and to enumerate therein the officers to be elected, and to designate the places at which the election is to be held.

Therefore, I, SAMUEL SNYDER, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county, that a General Election will be held on TUESDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1867, (being the second Tuesday in said month,) at the several districts within the county, to wit:

Beaver township, at the public house of Christian Shuman & Son.

Benton township, at the public house of John J. Stiles, in the town of Benton.

Bloom township, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Borough Berwick, at the Town House, in the borough of Berwick.

Borough Centralia, at the public house of H. A. Weldensaul.

Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.

Catawissa township, at the public house of Henry J. Clark, in the town of Catawissa.

Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Creasy's.

Conyngham township, at the house of Daniel T. M'Kiernan.

Fishingcreek township, at the public house formerly kept by Benjamin M'Henry on the State road.

Franklin township, at Clayton's school house.

Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph R. Patton.

Hemlock township, at the public house of John Hartman, in the town of Buck Horn.

Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.

Locust township, at the public house of David Yeager, in Slabtown.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.

Madison township, at the public house of Samuel Rimby, in Jerseytown.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the public house of H. W. Melick.

Montour township, at the house of Wm. Hollingshead.

Maine township, at the public house of Samuel Yetter.

Roaringcreek township, at the house formerly occupied by George W. Dreisbach.

Orange township, at the public house of John Snyder, in Orangeville.

Pine township, at the Centre school house, the new place fixed by vote of the citizens of said township.

Sugarloaf township, at the house of Alinus Cole.

Scott township, at the public house of William Remley, in Espy.

At which time and place the qualified electors will elect by ballot the following State, Judiciary and County officers, viz:

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, one person for Member of Assembly, one person for Sheriff, one person for County Treasurer, one person for County Commissioner, one person for Jury Commissioner, and one person for County Auditor.

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption and adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.

It is further directed that the meeting of the return Judges at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, to make out the General Election, shall be held on Friday, the Eleventh day of October, next.

The Return Judges of the Representative District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, shall meet at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, the Fifteenth day of October, next, to make out the returns for Member of Assembly.

The following Act of Assembly, regulating the mode of voting in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was passed March 16th, 1866, and reads thus:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and labelled, outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled, "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "Borough;"

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs, in the several counties of this Commonwealth, to insert in their election proclamations, hereafter issued, the first section of this act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector Judge of other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors of spectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election is kept open for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have reside in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid tax.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Bloomsburg, this 18th day of September, 1867.
SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Sept., 18, 1867

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIGNIFICANT.

The new system of advertising adopted by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park Row, New York, is attracting a good deal of attention.

The following extract from a speech delivered before the New York Editorial Convention, (lately holden at Penn Yan,) by a prominent Advertising Agent of New York city, goes to show that he at least acknowledges its advantages.

From Jamestown, N. Y. Journal of Aug. 2nd, Edited by C. E. Bishop, Chairman on Committee on Advertising Agencies.

"Mr. Pettengill spoke in opposition to that plan from the *publisher's* stand point alone. He showed the publishers that by this system of contracting they were giving lower rates than their own home customers or others equally as prompt and good customers; that they were selling one portion of their paper to be used to compete with and underbid the other columns; that the owner of the space thus sold could come right in and beat the publisher's prices and take his business away from him; that if the publishers, fully understanding this, still wished to continue so irregular and unbusiness-like a system he (Pettingill & Co.) should of course cease trying to get advertising for the papers at their regular rates and go into the other system of contracting—which he could stand if the printers could.

The anxiety on the account of newspapers is uncalled for. There is not one in twenty which would not prefer to receive all their foreign patronage on this plan, when it is fully understood. It is too generally recognized as thoroughly beneficial to all parties concerned to be injured in the least by anything which may be said against it by interested parties.

Advertisers should send for a circular giving full explanations.

POLLOCK INSTITUTE,

A first-class Boarding School for Boys, at Pittsfield, Mass. Fall Term of twenty weeks begins October 4th 1867. For particulars address
REV. W. C. RICHARDS, Principal.
sep6'67-1m.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE "PENN LETTER BOOK," for copying letters without the use of either press or water! It saves time, labor, and the expense of a copying press. For sale by all first-class stationers, and at the office of the "Penn Manufacturing Works," 702 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. [sep6'67-1m.

A FEW MORE AGENTS WANTED for General L. C. Baker's "History of the Secret Service." Increased commission allowed and greater inducements offered. Address,
P. GARRETT & CO.,
sep6'67-1m. Box 217, Philadelphia, Pa.

6000 AGENTS WANTED,

To sell Six New Inventions, of great value to families; all pay great profits. Send 25 cents and get 80 pages and sample gratis. Agents have made $100,000. EPHRAIM BROWN,
sep6'67-1m. Lowell, Mass.

A TREATIES ON DEAFNESS, CATARRH, Consumption and Cancer. Their causes and means of immediate relief and speedy cure, sent free. Send particulars to
DR. STILWELL,
No. 39 South 6th Street,
sep6'67-1m. Williamsburg, N. Y.

MADAM FOY'S

CORSET SKIRT SUPPORTER,

Combines in one garment a perfect fitting Corset, and the most desirable Skirt Supporter ever offered the public. It places the weight of the skirts upon the shoulders instead of the hips; it improves the form without tight lacing; gives ease and elegance; is approved and recommended by physicians. Manufactured by D. B. SAUNDERS & CO.
sep6'67-1m. 96 Summer St., Boston.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS.

THE GRAFTON MINERAL PAINT COMPANY

Are now manufacturing the best, cheapest and most durable Paint in use; two coats well put on mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last ten or fifteen years; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, olive, drab or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for houses, barns, fences, agricultural implements, carriage and car-makers, pails and wooden-ware, canvas, metal and shingle roofs, (it being fire and water proof,) bridges, burial cases, canal boats, ships and ships' bottoms, floor oil cloths, (one Manufacturer having used 5000 bbls. the past year,) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price $6 per bbl., of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular, which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Address
DANIEL BIDWELL, Proprietor,
sep6'67-1m. 254 Pearl st., New York.

YOU'RE WANTED!

LOOK HERE!

Agents, both male and female, wanted everywhere to sell the PATENT IMPROVED INK RESERVOIR, by which from one to two pages can be written without replenishing with ink, and our Fancy and Dry Goods, etc. Can clear from $5 to $10 a day. No capital required. Price 15 cents, with an advertisement describing an article for sale in our Dollar Purchasing Agency. Circulars sent free. EASTMAN & KENDALL,
sep6'67-1m. Hanover st., Boston, Mass.

DEAFNESS CURED.

The Organic Vibrator fits into the ear, is not perceptible, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. Send particulars to DR. STILWELL,
No. 35 South 6th street,
sep6'67-1m. Williamsburg, N. Y.

WE ARE COMING,

And will present to any person sending us a club in our Great One Price Sale, of Dry and Fancy Goods, &c., a Silk Dress Pattern, Piece of Sheeting, Watch, &c., free of cost. Catalogue of goods and sample, sent to any address free.
Address J. S. HAWES & CO.,
30 Hanover street, Boston, Mass,
sep6'67-1m. P. O. Box 5125.

THIRTEEN YEARS AGO,

Dr. Louis, of Providence, R. I., discovered Remedies with which he has cured hundreds of cases of Paralysis, Fits, and all forms of Nervous diseases. Send two stamps for pamphlet and certificate. sep6'67-1m.

A WATCH FREE.

A Silver P. Watch given gratis to the purchaser of every 100 of Kennedy's Mammoth Prize Stationery Packages, the largest in the world. (As an inducement to have them introduced,) agents sell the packages as fast as they can reach them out. Thirty dollars per day can be made sure. We have agents that sell on an average 100 per week. Price per hundred, fifteen dollars. Retail at twenty-five cents. And a Watch in the bargain that will retail for fifteen dollars more. For full particulars of Prize Packages, and other saleable goods. Address
R. MONROE KENNEDY,
Corner 5th and Wood street,
sep6'67-1m. Pittsburgh, Pa.

SCHOOLS.

Principals of Academies, Seminaries, &c., should consult us in regard to advertising. No charge for information.
GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO.,
sep6'67-1m. Advertising Agents, N. Y.

INVENTORS.

If you wish to Advertise you should consult
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
sep6'67-1m. 40 Park Row, New York.

BOOK PUBLISHERS.

Do you want Agents? You should consult GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., of N. Y., on the subject of advertising.

NEWSPAPERS.

Do you want to increase your circulations? You preach advertising, why do you not practice it? Consult G. P. ROWELL & CO., N. Y.

ADVERTISERS.

Do you want to keep posted about the Newspapers and their value to you as mediums for Advertising? Send a Dollar for the ADVERTISERS' GAZETTE. Pulished at 40 Park Row, N. Y.

NURSERYMEN.

You should advertise. To do it understandingly you should consult G. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, N. Y.

DRUGGISTS.

Are you aware of the grat advantages you will receive from doing your advertising through a reliable Advertising Agency? Consult G. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF DAVID GEARHART, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of David Gearhart, late of Locust township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Leonard Adams, who resides in said township, Columbia county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.
LEONARD ADAMS, Adm'r.
September 6, 1867-6t.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

CLOTHING.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
DAVID LOWENBURG.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lower room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

such as

DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVERCOATS,
PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS
NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

oct6-1y J. W. CHEMBERLAIN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB DIEHL, OF BLOOM TP., DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Diehl, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to David Lowenberg, executor, who resides in Bloomsburg. All persons having claims or demands against the estate are requested to present them to the executor for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to make payment. DAVID LOWENBERG,
September 13, 1867 Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF RICHARD HALL, DECEASED.

Letters of administration to the estate of Richard Hall, late of Orange township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said County to Peter Ent, who resides in Scott township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment. PETER ENT,
Administrator with the Will annexed.
September 6, 1867-6w.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MICHAEL MONOHAN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration with the Will annexed to the estate of Michael Monohan, late of Centralia Borough, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Ann Monohan. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to M. M. L'Velle, Esq., at Ashland Pa., attorney for the estate; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment. ANN MONOHAN, Admin'x
sep6'67-6w* cum testamento annexo.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DIANA EDGAR, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Diana Edgar, late of Greenwood township, Columbia County, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to John Staley, administrator, who also resides in said township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment. JOHN STALEY,
August 23, 1867-6t. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB BOWMAN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Bowman, late of Maine township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Michael Grover, administrator, who resides in Mainville, Columbia county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment. MICHAEL GROVER,
August 23, 1867-6t. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY BOWMAN, DECEASED.

Letter of administration on the estate of Henry Bowman, late of Main township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Mary Bowman of said township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to mak them known, and those indebted to make payment. MARY BOWMAN,
August 16, 1867. Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF REBECCA VANDERSLICE, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Rebecca Vanderslice, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to J. Heister Vanderslice, administrator, who resides in Mount Pleasant township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the said decedent are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay. J. HEISTER VANDERSLICE,
Mt. Pleasant, Aug. 30, 1867. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH BENSINGER, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth Bensinger, late of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of said county, to Michael Brobst, executor, who resides in Catawissa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to make payment.
MICHAEL BROBST,
September 13, 1867. Executor.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The Commissioners of Columbia and Montour counties, will meet at the mouth of Roaringcreek, on Saturday, the 28th day of September, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to receive Proposals for erecting a bridge over Roaringcreek. The Bridge will be seventy-five feet between the top of the abutments and twenty feet wide. The abutments will be one about five feet high and the other about ten feet high, with suitable wingwalls.
A. MANN,
JOHN F. FOWLER,
MONTGOMERY COLE,
Commissioners of Columbia County.
ISSAC AMERMAN,
JOHN MOORE,
JAMES SHULTZ,
Commissioners of Montour County.
September 13, 1867-3t.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold by the undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Obediah Campbell, deceased, at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, THE 28TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1867,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described valuable real estate to wit:

A CERTAIN LOT OF TIMBER LAND,

situate in Locust township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Elijah Yocum, Adam Johnson and others, containing

FOUR ACRES AND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN PERCHES.

The land is on the road leading from Catawissa to Bear Gap, and Musser's Run touches one corner of it. There will also be sold at the same time,

A QUANTITY OF WHEAT AND RYE.

☞ Conditions made known on day of sale.
NICHOLAS CAMPBELL,
OBEDIAH S. CAMPBELL,
J. J. CAMPBELL,
sep6'67-4w. Executors.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cloths, Cassimeres, Shawls, Flannels, Silks, White Goods, Linens, Hoop Skirts, Muslins, Hollowware, Cedarware, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hoop Nets, Umbrellas, Looking-Glasses, Tobacco, Coffee, Sugars, Teas, Rice, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usualy kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.
S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,
Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Hosiery, Carpets, Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers, Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, &C., &C., &C.

GROCERIES, MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce. PETER ENT.
Light Street, May 3, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT D. K. SLOAN'S STORE,

IN ORANGEVILLE, PA.,

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just received and has on hand at his store in Orangeville, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Orangeville.

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

CHOICEST STYLES AND LATEST FASHIONS,
Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Hosiery, CARPETS, SHAWLS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinets, Cassimers, Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, &C., &C., &C.

GROCERIES MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, &C.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce. D. K. SLOAN.
Orangeville, May 21, 1867.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG CARPETS,

Fine cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats,

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS, AND BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment of

GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,

FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any. J. J. BROWER.
Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,

BLOOMSBURG, BY

JAMES K. EYER.

☞ Also, Sole Agent for Ellis' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. [6.1867.

PAXTON & HARMAN,

RUPERT, PA.,

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF BAUGH SONS'

RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

WILL GIVE FORTY PER CENT. INCREASE OF CROPS.

Rupert, Pa., Aug. 2, 1867-2m.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE, July 1, 1867.

WE, the Officers of the Board of Trustees, certify that the conditions upon which the last subscriptions to the Stock of said Institute was made have been complied with.
L. B. RUPERT, President.
Attest, F. C. EYER, Secretary.

The subscribers to the Stock of the above named Institute will please pay the first installment, to wit: One-fourth of their subscription as per said condition, to WILLIAM SNYDER, Treasurer.
L. B. RUPERT, President.
July 5, 1867.

☞ FOR NEAT AND CHEAP JOB PRINTING, CALL AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO., PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.

$300,000

PRESENTS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ONE CASH PRESENT OF $40,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $20,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $10,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $5,000.
TWO CASH PRESENTS OF $2,500 EACH.

Read full Schedule of Presents Below.

Each certificate of Stock is accompanied with a BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING, worth more at retail than the cost of Certificate, and also insures to the holder a Present in the Great Distribution.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.

is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and organized in aid of the

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE

FOR

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS,

Incorporated by the State of N. J., April 8, 1867.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,

Situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, is founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.

The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:

Hon. Wm. B. Mann, District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hon. Lewis R. Bromall, Ex-Chief Coiner U. S. Mint, and Recorder of Deeds, Philadelphia.
Hon. James M. Scovel, New Jersey.
Hon. W. W. Ware, New Jersey.
Henry Gorman, Esq., Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. Coe, Esq., of Joy, Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. April 12, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the Washington Library Company, will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY.

In order that the benevolent object set forth in this circular may be successfully accomplished, have issued five series of

FINE STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVINGS,

which are put on subscription at prices much below their retail value.

Certificates of Stock in the Washington Library Company will be issued, stamped with the seal of the Company, and signed by the Secretary. None others genuine.

Any person sending us One Dollar, or paying the same to our local agents, will receive immediately a fine Steel Plate engraving, at choice from the following list, and one certificate of stock, insuring one present in our published schedule.

One Dollar Engravings.

No. 1—"My Child! My Child!" No. 2—"They're Saved! They're Saved!" No. 3—"Old Seventy-six; or the Early Days of the Revolution."

Any person paying two dollars will receive either of the following fine steel plates, at choice, and two certificates of stock, thus becoming entitled to two presents.

Two Dollar Engravings.

No. 1—"Washington's Courtship," No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."

Three Dollar Engravings.

Any person paying three dollars will receive the beautiful steel plate of "Home from the War," and three certificates of stock, becoming entitled to three presents.

Four Dollar Engravings.

Any person paying four dollars shall receive the large and beautiful steel plate of "The Perils of Our Forefathers," and four certificates of stock entitling them to four presents.

Five Dollar Engravings.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.

WILL AWARD

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN PRESENTS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,

On Wednesday, September 25th 1867,

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

OR AT THE INSTITUTE, RIVERSIDE, N. J.

Schedule of Presents.

1 Cash Present	$40,000
1 Cash Present	20,000
1 Cash Present	10,000
1 Cash Present	5,000
2 Cash Presents of $2,500 each	5,000
1 Handsome country residence, stable, grounds, &c. Germantown, Philadelphia	18,000
1 Double residence, three-story brick, in Camden, N. J.	15,000
1 Coal Depot, offices, sheds, ground, with business established, No. 1314 Washington Avenue, Philadelphia	15,000
1 Country residence, Riverside, N. J., with ground, fruits, &c.	10,000
1 Three-story cottage, lot, &c.	5,000
25 Valuable building lots, Riverside, $200 each	5,000
1 Elegant turnout family carriage, span of horses, harness, &c., complete	5,000
10 Valuable building lots, Riverside, $300 each	3,000
1 Beautiful silver-grey horse, 15½ hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" also, a light road wagon, weight 110 pounds, with set of superior single harness, &c., making a first-class establishment	5,000
20 Pianos, $500 each	10,000
5 Melodeons, $225 each	1,100
5 Rosewood sewing machines, $200 each	1,000
10 Family sewing machines, $100 each	1,000
50 Fine gold watches, $200 each	10,000
100 Oil paintings, by leading artists—aggregate value	10,000
3 Camel's hair shawls, $1,000 each	3,000
5 Camel's hair shawls, $1,000 each	5,000
5 Handsome Lace shawls, $250 each	750
5 Cashmere shawls, $50 each	500
20 Silk dress patterns, $75 each	1,500
50 City building lots, $175 each	8,750
The remainder will consist of Silverware, musical boxes, opera glasses, pocket bibles, and different articles of ornament and use, amounting to	82,000
Total	$300,000

All the properties given clear of incumbrances.

HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.

Send orders to us by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares with Engravings	$9.50
25 shares with Engravings	23.50
50 shares with Engravings	46.50
75 shares with Engravings	69.50
100 shares with Engravings	90.00

Local AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.

The Association have appointed as Receivers Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & Co., whose well known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money intrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purpose stated.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. S. READ, Secretary.

Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.

Address all letters and orders to

GEO. A. COOKE & CO., BANKERS,
33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Receivers for the Washington Library Co.

J. B. PURSEL,

Authorized Agent for Bloomsburg and vicinity.
July 5, 1867-6m.

NEW CABINET WARE HOUSE.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he has opened a

NEW FURNITURE WARE HOUSE

in the Waller Brick Building, on Main Street,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Which he has purchased and intends to keep permanently filled with Furniture of

CITY AND HOME MANUFACTURE.

IT COMPRISES OF

BED MATRESSES;

SOFAS, LOUNGES

MARBLE TOP CENTRE TABLES,

CHAIRS—CUSHIONED, CANE BOTTOMED, AND WOOD BOTTOMED.

EXTENSION TABLES, LOOKING GLASSES,

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

In fact a full assortment of

READY-MADE COFFINS

of all sizes, and of

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF HIS TRADE.

All of which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
GEORGE W. CORELL.
Bloomsburg, August 16, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUDITORS' STATEMENT.

DANIEL T. M'KIERNAN, Treasurer of Bounty Fund of Conyngham township, for the year 1866.

DR.

Cash received from Collector for 1866	3,210 00
" " " David Camp 1865	102 82
" " " Jos. Knittle, Treasurer for 1865	23,64
	$3,336 46

CR.

Paid Frank Schmeizer for furnishing a Substitute	$300,00
" Robert Gorrel on Bonds	1,735 81
" Joseph M. Frick on Bonds	1,328 00
" Treasurer's commission	67 08
	$3,421 89

Balance due to Daniel T. McKirnan, Treasurer $74 92

The undersigned have examined the above account and find it correct.
HENRY MOSER,
LUKE BRENNAN,
CASPER HUGHES,
August 30, 1867. Auditors.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.

PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights.

For particulars address
WERTMAN & REINBOLD,
CENTRALIA,
Jan25'67. Columbia County, Pa.

"BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI;"

A Complete History of the New States and Territories, from the Great River to the Great Ocean. By Albert D. Richardson.

OVER 20,000 COPIES SOLD IN ONE MONTH.

Life and adventure on the Prairies, Mountains and the Pacific Coast. With over 200 Descriptive and Photographic Views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the New States and Territories.

To prospective emigrants and settlers in the "Far West," this History of that vast and fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying as it does a want long felt of a full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil, products, means of travel, etc., etc.

AGENTS.—Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work.
Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
aug9'67-4t] 507 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

WILLIAM MORRIS,

Takes this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened a new tailoring establishment in the town of

CATAWISSA, PA.,

where he is prepared to make up on short notice all kinds of gentlemen wear in the latest and most fashionable styles. Having worked at his business for several years in the city of New York, he flatters himself that he can give full and complete satisfaction to his customers at reasonable rates. He guarantees the

VERY BEST FITS,

or the work need not be taken. All work will be sponged before making, so that there shall be neither spot nor shrinkage.

Shop in Judge Baldy's Brick Building, Main street, Catawissa, Pa.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. ☞ Garments carefully cleaned and repaired on the shortest notice. [sep6'67-3m.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT,

Assets over $20,000,000.

EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR TO REDUCE THE PREMIUM.

The Company issued during the year ending January 1st, 1867 Policies, insuring $51,875,000. The total income of the year being $6,317,635.58.

☞ Full particulars as to the working of the Company will be cheerfully given by applying to
JOHN G. FREEZE,
Register's Office,
aug9'67.] Bloomsburg, Pa.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,

second door below Hartman's, Main Street.

Just received a new stock of

ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARN

CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMING

and every variety of articles usually kept in a

FANCY STORE.

Also

SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,

and a large lot of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS

BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES

and a general and well-selected assortment of

PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.
A. D. WEBB

FARMERS LOOK HERE!!

The undersigned desires to announce to the farming community that he still continues to manufacture the Celebrated Wheeler's Patent Rail Chain

HORSE POWER AND THRESHER,

at the old stand in Light Street, Columbia county, Pa. Having enlarged his shop, to meet increasing demand for them, he feels assured that he will be able to accommodate all who favor him with their orders.

Having on hand a good supply of well seasoned lumber of the best quality, and workmen who have been engaged in their manufacture for years, he guarantees them equal if not superior to any heretofore made. He also manufactures

HOSTETTER'S PATENT BAG HOLDER, TRUCK AND CONVEYER.

Repairing at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Feeling thankful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to him. WM. SCHUYLER.
Light Street, Pa., Aug. 16, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

ROOMS OVER MILLER'S STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

WHERE may be found the finest assortment of

FURNITURE

ever offered to the people of this section, consisting of

PARLOR, KITCHEN AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE,

of all kinds, sizes, styles, description and prices.

CHAIRS OF ALL STYLES,

Kitchen, Dining, Parlor and Sitting Room chairs

EXTENSION TABLES,

Breakfast Tables, Dining Tables, Kitchen Tables, Library and Centre Tables.

SIDE BOARDS.

Chestnut, Walnut, and Chestnut-walnut Trimmed, Etageres—a large assortment on hand, well made and nicely finished.

DRESSING CASES,

Hall Stands, Mattress and Brackets, every variety and finish.

SPRING BEDS.

The best ever offered to the public.

PICTURE FRAMES,

And in fact every thing to be found in a City Ware Room can be had in our rooms, and at the very lowest prices. I have established the

READY PAY AND ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

And warrant our goods as represented.
J. H. BATES.
Bloomsburg, May 31, 1867.

CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT, NUTS, &C., &C.

JACOBY & WIDMYER,

MANUFACTURERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PLAIN AND FANCY CONFECTIONERY

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.

Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUENS,

ROCK CANDY,

SEEDLESS RAISINS, LAYER RAISINS, CURRANTS,

CITRON, FIGS, DOLLS, &C.,

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds.

ENOS JACOBY,
FRED. L. WIDMYER.
Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

Farmer's Department.

Red Clover.

PROBABLE there is no other plant that combines so much value to the farmer as food for stock, and a renovator of the soil, as red clover. It is one of the best fertilizers of worn-out soil that exists. Where manures are not to be had in sufficient quantities to keep a farm in good condition, red clover may be used to good advantage. S. E. Todd, in discussing this object at a late meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, said:

Animals are formed with a stomach and digestive apparatus within, while plants, like red clover, have the digestive powers on the outside of the roots, which digest coarse and barren particles of earth, fitting them for the production of cereal grain or vegetables for culinary purposes. In many parts of the older States, red clover alone has maintained the fertility of the soil for more than sixty years. Without it the proprietors of these farms would have been obliged to dispose of their homes as best they could, and migrate to the fertile plains of our western world, where at present the cultivation of red clover is not a necessity. Yet the day is coming when red clover will be called into requisition in the West, where manure and fertilizing matter are things of indifference. On the heavy soils of the slopes of our Northern lakes, the production of red clover is of incalculable value in renovating and changing the character of soils, rendering them more productive from year to year. Under the ameliorating influences of a crop of red clover, farms that produced scarcely a remunerative crop when the virgin soil was first turned up, now yield annually heavy crops of choice wheat or other grain. The distinguishing characteristic of red clover as a renovator of the soil, is to produce vegetable mould or humus. Where humus abounds in large quantities in the soil, red clover is not the fertilizer required. But where the surface is not covered by a stratum of fine mould, red clover can be raised with eminent satisfaction and profit. The most extensive Pennsylvania farmers understand and appreciate the excellence and efficiency of red clover. Almost the entire country has got to renovate with red clover. Old and improverished fields will eventually be made to feel the ameliorating influences of the efficient renovator of badly-managed soil. And this great and desirable change will be wrought out by the production of red clover. When the thousands of acres of uncultivated and despised land of Long Island, and the vast tracts of wild land in New Jersey shall be brought under the ameliorating influences of red clover, those occupying them will see the solitary places blossom as the rose.

Drying Apples.

COLEMAN'S *Rural World* gives the following directions for drying apples:

Dried apples are used as a necessity in the place of green apples. They are not to be compared, of course, with the fresh juicy fruit. This is in consequence of an error on the part of those who dry them. Almost any apples are taken to dry. Would a man take such to eat—to use for cooking? We don't eat bad apples only when we get them in the dried state. Not only that, we get them in a bad state, partially rotten, sticking together, often fly-speckled. It is a *habit* more than anything else that gives us such apples; we are also somewhat careless; and considerably ignorant. We are not aware, for instance, or do not realize it, that an apple dried is still much the same that it was before it was dried, excepting the juice. Thus a sour apple will be sour as in its green state. If hard and immature, those qualities will be immeasurably retained. If your apple is sweet, you get it sweet, dried. If it is a good flavor when green, that flavor will be retained when dried. If the fruit is mellow when dried, it will retain its mellowness. The best dried apples, perhaps, that are used, are the Æsopus Spitzenbergs—not when made up as soon as picked; but when in a mellow state, as they will be in February or March, or earlier if the season is warm. Made then, when a fly has no access to them, and properly dried, there is nothing finer than the perfection of the green fruit itself. Thus, winter drying of fruit is better than when made earlier. The dried fruit then is clean, bright and mellow, and not harsh and sour—not tasting of rotten apples or mould, unless carelessly managed, dried too slow, and permitted to get damp during the process (as in the case somewhat at nights in the absence of fire), or after: for fruit when dry must be kept dry.

Treated thus, dried fruit is but little below fresh fruit. Try it.

Dried apples may be made of an excellent flavor in the following manner: After stewing them, or cooking them down to a soft mass, add (a few minutes before taking them up) a lemon or two, sliced thin, and stir well into the mass. Some persons who were unacquainted with this method, took them for some very superior fruit. It makes a nice sauce for the supper or breakfast table.

Preserving Okra.

ONE of the most healthy and nutritious vegetables is the okra, which is raised in such abundance in our climate. We are surprised that so little attention is given to preserving it for use all through the winter, when can be done so easily and cheaply. The following recipe for doing it is furnished by one of our most practical and experienced gardeners and agriculturists: Take a clean barrel, sprinkle salt in the bottom, (cover the bottom;) then lay down a layer of okra evenly over the surface of the salt; then, on this, another layer of okra, as before, and so on till the barrel is full; or you have put as much as desired, covering the whole, when done, with a thick layer of salt.

Apple Trees.

THE moss on your young apples trees is not the cause, but rather in consequence of the decay of the trees. If your trees were properly set, and if you have kept the ground cultivated to some hoed crop since, as you should do, applying a coat of manure around each tree, for a space of five to ten feet, according to size of trees, and forking it in above the roots of the trees; their decay must be attributed to some cause beyond the science of promolegists to state what it is, without being present on the premises where the trees are grown. Sometimes severe frost will so injure the trunks of apple trees, as to cause the bark to split open and peel off; and if your trees have been thus injured, it is probably the cause of their decay.

For the Young Folks.

The Golden Goose.

THERE was a man who had three sons. The youngest was called Dummling—which is much the same as Dunderhead, for all thought he was more than half a fool—and he was at all times mocked and ill-treated by the whole household.

It happened that the eldst son took it into his head one day to go into the wood to cut fuel; and his mother gave him a nice pasty & bottle of wine to take with him, that he might refresh himself at his work. As he went into the wood, a little old man bid him good day, and said, "Give me a little piece of meat from your plate, and a little wine out of your bottle, for I am hungry and thirsty." But this clever young man said, "Give you my meat and wine? No, I thank you, I should not have enough left for myself:" and away he went. He soon began to cut down a tree; but he had not worked long before he missed his stroke, and cut himself, and was forced to go home to have the wound dressed. Now it was the little old man that sent him this mischief.

Next went out the second son to work: and his mother gave him too a pasty and a bottle of wine. And the same little old man met him also, and asked him for something to eat. But he too thought himself very clever and said, "The more you would eat the less there would be for me; so go your way!" The little man took care that he too should have his reward, and the second stroke that he aimed against a tree hit him on the leg; so that he too was forced to go home.

Then Dummling said, "Father, I should like to go and cut wood too." But his father said, "Your brothers have lamed themselves; you had better stay at home, for you know nothing about the business of wood-cutting." But Dummling was very pressing; and at last his father said, "Go your way! you will be wiser when you have smarted for your folly." And his mother gave him some dry bread and a bottle of sour beer. But when he went into the wood, he met the little old man, who, said, "Give me some meat and drink, for I am very hungry and thirsty." Dummling said, "I have only dry bread and sour beer; if that will suit you we will sit down and eat it, such as it is, together." So they sat down; and when the lad pulled out his bread, behold it was turned into rich pasty; and his sour beer, when they tasted it, was delightful wine. They ate and drank heartily; and when they had done, the little man said, "As you have a kind heart, and have been willing to share everything with me I will send a blessing upon you. There stands an old tree; cut it down, and you will find something at the root." Then he took his leave, and went his way.

Dummling set to work, and cut down the tree; and when it fell, he found, in a hollow under the roots, a goose with feathers of pure gold. He took it up, and went on to a little inn by the roadside, where he thought to sleep for the night on his way home. Now the landlord had three daughters; and when they saw the goose they were very eager to look what this wonderful bird could be, and wished very much to pluck one of the feathers out of its tail. At last the eldest said, "I must and will have a feather." So she waited till Dummling was gone to bed, and then seized the goose by the wing; but to her great wonder there she stuck, for neither hand nor finger could she get away again. Then in came the second sister, and thought to have a feather too; but the moment she touched her sister, there she too hung fast. At last come the third, and she also wanted a feather; but the other two cried out, "Keep away! for Heaven's sake, keep away!" However, she did not understand what they meant. "If they are there," thought she, "I may as well be there too." So she went up to them; but the moment she touched her sisters she stuck fast, and hung to the goose as they did. And so they kept company with the goose all night in the cold.

The next morning Dummling got up and carried off the goose under his arm. He took no notice at all of the three girls, but went on with them sticking fast behind. So wherever he travelled, they too were forced to follow, whether they would or no, as fast as their legs could carry them.

In the middle of a field the parson met them; and when he saw the train, he said, "Are you not ashamed of yourselves, you bold girls, to run after a young man in that way over the fields? Is that good behavior?" Then he took the youngest by the hand to lead her away; but as soon as he touched her he hung fast, and followed in the train; though sorely against his will, for he was not only in rather too good plight for running fast, but just then he had a little touch of the gout in the great toe of his right foot. By and bye up came the clerk; and when he saw his master, the parson, running after the three girls he wondered greatly, and said, "Holla! holla! your reverence! whither so fast? there is a christening to-day." Then he ran up and took him by the gown; when, lo and behold, he stuck fast too. As the five were thus trudging along, one behind another, they met two laborers with their mattocks coming from work; and the parson cried out lustily to them to help him. But scarcely had they laid hands on him, when they too fell into rank; and so they made seven, all running together after Dummling and his goose.

Now Dummling thought he would see a little of the world before he went home; so he and his train journeyed on, till at last they came to a city where there was a king who had an only daughter. The princess was of so thoughtful and moody a turn of mind that no one could make her laugh; and the king had made known to all the world, that whoever could make her laugh should have her for his wife. When the young man heard this, he went to her, with his goose and all its train; and as soon as she saw the seven all hanging together, and running along treading on each others heels, she could not help bursting into a long and loud laugh. Then Dummling claimed her for his wife, and married her; and he was heir to the kingdom, and lived long and happily with his wife.

But what became of the goose and the goose's tail, I never could hear.

A VERITABLE story is told of a bright little girl who, attending Sunday School for the first time, was asked:

"Who went into the lion's den?"

The little one appearing puzzled, and not answering, the teacher commenced spelling to awaken the chi'd's memory—"D-a-n." "I can tell now," said she, all smiles; "it was Dan Rice."

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
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consisting of

DRY GOODS,
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DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
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HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
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BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
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LOOKING-GLASSES,
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QUEENSWARE,
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GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest co rner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and at cheap prices:

Men's calf boots, fine, men's kip, double sole, Boys' child's boots, Men's glove kid, Congress, &c Men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, Men's, women's boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters, Women's glove kids, very fine, Women's fine goat morocco balmorals, Women's men's morocco and calf shoes, common shoes, Misses' and child's shoes, Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers. He also keeps a great variety of

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS

of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.

Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,

H. C. HOWER.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

L. N. MOYER'S

OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

THE most complete and carefully selected stock to be found in the county, consisting in part of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Putty, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Mixed Paints, SYRUPS, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, SPICES, ESSENTIAL OILS, Perfumery, Hair Dyes, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Cosmetics, Stationery, Pocket Books, PEN KNIVES, PIPES, CIGARS, TOBACCO, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, SHADES, BURNERS, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Catheters, Speculums Syringes, Breast Pumps, Trusses of approved make, A large assortment of choice Liquors for Medicinal purposes, together with the various

WELL KNOWN STOMACH BITTERS.

These with many other articles too numerous to specify form a stock which defies competition both as regards price and the quality of the goods. PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED WITH THE UTMOST CARE AND DESPATCH.

Country dealers are invited to inspect the stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Fresh goods are constantly being received from the city, and *can be obtained either by wholesale or retail.*

Remember the place—EXCHANGE BLOCK—above Exchange Hotel, Main street, Bloomsburg.

August 9, 1867.

J. R. MOYER,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGIST,

CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where will be found a large and select stock of Drugs,

MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,

Also all the

PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY,

I am also prepared to furnish Country Stores with Castor Oil, Godfrey's Cordial,

TURLINGSTON'S BALSAM,

and all other medicines kept in their line at City prices.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

In medicines, quality is of the first importance.

Bloomsburg, June 7, 1867

E. EVERETT & DR. J. B. CASE'S

NEW DRUG STORE,

IN ORANGEVILLE,

JUST OPENED

WITH A SPLENDID AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS APPERTAINING TO THE DRUG BUSINESS. PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC., ALWAYS ON HAND.

In short any article that can be named in the Drug line can be had at their store. Dr. J. B. Case is a Practioner, and also understands Pharmacy; E. Everett is a Medical Student, has attended one term at the Jefferson Medical College and understands the compounding of Drugs.

They respectfully invite the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, assuring them "SAFE," and whatever will be purchased of them will be fresh and pure. [apr26'67

ALL AROUND THE WORLD!

THE FIRST PREMIUM Of a Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair holden in Nashua, Sept. 26, 1866.

BARRETT'S

Vegetable Hair Restorative

Restores Gray Hair to its natural color. Promotes the growth of the hair. Changes the roots to their original organic action. Eradicates Dandruff and Humors. Prevents Hair falling out. Is a Superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North and South.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,

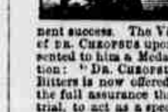
MANCHESTER, N. H.

☞ Sold by L. N. MOYER, Bloomsburg, Pa. and Druggists generally. [apr5'67-6m

THE GREAT

ZINGARI BITTERS

The component parts of this remarkable preparation were first discovered, compounded and distributed some twenty years ago, by Dr. CHEOPSUS, the celebrated Egyptian Physician. Thousands of his suffering countrymen were restored to health, as well as great numbers of the inhabitants of Nubia and Abyssinia, and of the countries bordering upon the Southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea.



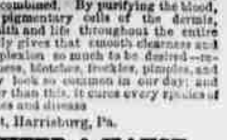
Indeed, the fame of the ZINGARI BITTERS soon spread over Europe, and was adopted by the principal Physicians in charge of the hospitals of the old world, in which it is still used with preeminent success. The Viceroy of Egypt placed the name of DR. CHEOPSUS upon the "Roll of Nobles," and presented to him a Medal bearing the following inscription: "DR. CHEOPSUS, the Public Benefactor." This Bitters is now offered to the public of America with the full assurance that it will be found, upon a fair trial, to act as a specific for the cure of

Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Yellow Fever, Rheumatism, Typhoid Fever, Dyspepsia, Colic, Bronchitis, Consumption, Flatuleney, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints.

Remarkable cures of the above diseases have been effected by its use, as numerous certificates, many from regular physicians, fully attest; and it is destined to supersede any preparation extant. As an agreeable Tonic, and an

INVIGORATING BEVERAGE,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.



THUS THE ZINGARI BITTERS HAS SOUL, AS WELL AS BODY, AND AS A PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE, HAS NO SUPERIOR.

A FEW WORDS TO LADIES.—The use of the ZINGARI BITTERS will give to you that soft, semi-transparent complexion which the God of nature (designing woman to be the loveliest of his works) fully intended that you should have—for it is nature's own powder and paint combined. By purifying the blood, stimulating the pigmentary cells of the dermis, and imparting health and life throughout the entire system, it especially gives that smooth clearness and beauty to the complexion so much to be desired—removing all roughness, blotches, freckles, pimples, and that yellow, sickly look so common in our day; and what is even better than this, it cures every species of female irregularities and disease.

Principal Depot, Harrisburg, Pa.

RAHTER & HAUSE,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

☞ For sale by L. N. MOYER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Bloomsburg, Pa. [Ifi25'67-6m.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

STATIONERS,

STEAM POWER PRINTERS

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

339 Chestnut street, & 55 South Fourth street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

They make a specialty of furnishing National Banks, County Officers, Insurance Companies, Banking Houses, etc., with

EVERY ARTICLE OF BLANK BOOKS AND PRINTING,

having machinery specially adapted for all work they may require. [feb8'67-1y.

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND LADIES' FURS,

No. 257 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,

Late Walter & Kaub,

Importer and Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

No. 234 North Third Street,

between Race and Vine,

Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

McNINCH & SHUMAN,

and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,

CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GROCERIES,

all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

"PAY AS YOU GO,"

and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.

McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,

Importers and Jobbers of

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,

HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

THREADS, SEWING SILKS,

TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,

SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND NOTIONS GENERALLY,

Also Manufacturers of

BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,

and Dealers in

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.,

No. 306 North Third Street, above Vine,

Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 53 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

E. J. LESTER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

No. 29 North Second Street, opp. Christ Church,

Philadelphia.

BARCROFT & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LINENS, DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,

Philadelphia.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,

Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 503 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in

CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

No. 45 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, &c.,

REMOVAL OF

C. C. MARR'S

NEW STORE

TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,

TOBACCO,

HATS AND SHOES,

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce,

☞ Call and see.

April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

BERNARD STOHNER,

Would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons, that he has opened a first-class

FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY STORE

where there may be found at all times, a fine collection of

FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, &c.,

as well as

FINE GROCERIES,

which may be obtained at reasonable rates. The stock is always fresh and of the very best quality. No pains will be spared to make this establishment the finest of its kind in town. A call is solicited before purchases are made elsewhere, as it is believed that perfect satisfaction will be given.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

Main st., opposite Miller's Store,

une7'67.] Bloomsburg, Pa.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Dealers in

FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.

Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.

May 10, 1867-1y.

ESTABLISHED 1793.

JORDAN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

and Dealers in

SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,

No 209 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

H. V. PETERMAN,

with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 21 North Water Street,

and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,

Philadelphia.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 24 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,

Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,

Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

THE ONLY PLACE

to get the best

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

is at HUNSBERGER'S,

a few doors below the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

He has the largest and most select of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO

ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of

SEGARS,

and the best Fine-cut and Plug

CHEWING TOBACCO,

can be had at his counters.

TOBACCO PIPES

in great variety are among his large stock.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL.

H. H. HUNSBERGER.

HAGEN, BOYD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Wholesale Dealers in

LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.,

No. 61 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

Consignors can forward their stock "In Bond," without prepaying the United States tax.

H. W. RANK'S

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,

No. 146 North Third Street,

between Cherry and Race, west side,

Philadelphia.

C. L. WOODRUFF,

Wholesale Dealers in

TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,

No. 13 North Third Street, above Market,

Philadelphia.

FRISHMUTH, BROTHER & CO.,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,

No. 151 North Third Street,

five doors below Race.

Factories, Nos. 223 and 225 Quarry Street,

Philadelphia.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every descriptions. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE, embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind, HAMES, iron; pad trees; HAMES, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,

A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass, squares—steel, iron, and try; boring machines, chisles, augers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY

I have coal hods, coal shovels, scoops, coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket cutlery, plated spoons, plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws, cross cut saws, circular saws, gang saws, files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint brushes, horse brushes, sleigh bells, heel calks, enameled kettles, brass kettles, copper kettles, stew kettles, sauce pans, broad axes, nails, Sledges, curtain fixtures. Thimble skeins and boxes, Pumps, lead pipe, etc., Tarred rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at

CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,

Main Street, Bloomsburg.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES, MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER'S STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

in this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

JACOB METZ.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE, BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, LOOK'G GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS, TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

No. 530 Market Street, south side,

Philadelphia.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES,

Were awarded the Highest Premiums at the State Fairs of

New York,	Kentucky,	Vermont,
Tennessee,	New Jersey	Missouri,
Pennsylvania,	Alabama,	Ohio,
Mississippi,	Indiana,	Virginia,
Michigan,	North Carolina,	Wisconsin,
California,	Iowa,	Oregon.

AT THE FAIRS OF THE

American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Mass. Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Association.

And at numerous Institutes and County Fairs, including all the Fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years. First Prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of

LONDON, PARIS, DUBLIN, LINZ,

Besancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons, and they have been furnished, by special command, to the Empress of France, Empress of Austria, Empress of Russia, Empress of Brazil, Queen of Spain, and Queen of Bavaria.

THE GROVER & BAKER

ELASTIC-STICH

SEWING MACHINES

are superior to all others for the following reasons:—

1. They sew with two threads direct from the spools, and requiring no rewinding.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, nor ravel, but remain firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on no other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

9. These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practised, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

In addition to their family machines they have also the

IMPROVED DOUBLE LOCK STITCH MACHINES,

making a stitch alike on both sides. This Company make both the Lock and Double stitch Machines, so that persons having a preference can select such as they like best, and if not suited can exchange for the other, thus giving the public the advantage of this arrangement. They also make the newly invented

NO. 1 LOCK STITCH MACHINES

an advance upon all machines heretofore known for sewing with the Lock-stitch. It is of great power and strength, especially adapted for tailors, shoemakers, harness-makers, carriage-trimmers, and for all descriptions of work to which the lock-stitch is applicable. It works with equal facility silk, cotton, or linen thread, and will sew the finest muslin as well as the thickest leather. Price $80; with Hemmers, $85. Their No. 9 is

A LIGHT RUNNING MACHINE,

containing many improvements, adapted for tailoring, vest-making, light shoemaking, as well as for family sewing. Large numbers of these machines are in use, and they give universal satisfaction. None who have seen this machine will willingly use the noisy and cumbrous lock-stitch machines heretofore in general use. Price $55; with Hemmers, $60.

These machines of every description can be had at the agent's office in Bloomsburg, at positively the manufacturer's prices, to which the attention of the public is especially invited.

T. H. MASTERS, *Agent,*

Hartman's Building,

BLOOMSBURG,

Mar29'67-1y.] Columbia County, Pa.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

MILLER & HOST,

Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,

Nos. 410 and 412 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

E. A. HENDRY,

Successor to Hendry & Harris,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 55 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

J. P. BEARD,

with LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,

No. 413 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce street,

Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,

Importer and Dealer in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 311 North Third Street, above Vine,

Philadelphia.

RAIL ROADS.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

DIRECT ROUTE NORTH AND SOUTH,

Through between Baltimore and Rochester WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after April 28, 1867, trains will leave as follows:

TRAINS NORTHWARD.

6.03 A. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Mondays), stopping at principal stations arriving at Williamsport 7.10 a. m., Elmira 12.00 noon, Canandaigua 3.15 p. m., Rochester 4.45 p. m., Buffalo 9.15 p. m., and Niagara Falls 9.00 p. m.

4.45 P. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Sundays), stopping at all stations, arriving at Williamsport 6.45 p. m., Elmira 11.35 p. m.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

6.43 A. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily, stopping at principal stations; arriving at Harrisburg 8.30 a. m., Baltimore 12.30 p. m. Washington 3.35 p. m., and Philadelphia 1.0 p. m.

10.15 A. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Sundays), arriving at Harrisburg 12.. p. m., Baltimore 5.00 p. m., Washington 10.. p. m., and Philadelphia 5.30 p. m.

5.1 P. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Sundays), stopping only at principal stations; arriving at Harrisburg 8.. p. m. Philadelphia 1.30 a. m., and Baltimore 1.. a. m.

11.50 P. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND, stopping at principal stations; arriving at Harrisburg 2.40 a. m., Baltimore 7.00 a. m., Philadelphia 7.00 p. m., and Washington 7.00 a. m.

I. D. S. YOUNG,

May 3, 1867. Gen'l. Passenger Agent.

1867. 1867.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Time of Passenger Trains at Northumberland.

LEAVE EASTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 11.50 p. m.; Erie Express Train, 6.03 a. m.; Elmira Mail Train 10.16 a. m.; Lock Haven Accommodation 3.. p. m.

LEAVE WESTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 2.. a. m.; Erie Express Train, 6.41 p. m.; Elmira Mail Train 4.45 p. m.; Buffalo Express, 6.03 a. m.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.—Leave New York 9.00 a. m., arrive at Erie at 10.00 a. m.; Leave New York at 5.00 p. m.; Leave Erie at 5.00 p. m., arrive at New York at 3.15 p. m.; Leave Erie at 10.25 a. m., arrive at New York at 10.10 a. m.

Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.

For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner of Thirtieth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; and for freight business of the Company's agents,

S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner of Twelfth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON,

General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

H. W. GWINNER,

General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

A. L. TYLER,

General Superintendent, Williamsport.

May 10, 1867.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:

GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Express at 2.18 A.M.

GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 4 P.M.

GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

PUBLICATIONS,

1867. Get Up Your Clubs. 1867.

"THE AGE,"—A DEMOCRATIC MORNING JOURNAL.—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—UNION, RESTORATION AND CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY. THE DAILY AGE contains the latest news from all parts of the world, with editorial articles on Government, Politics, Trade, Finance and General Subjects, Local News, Market Reports, Stock Quotations, Religious Intelligence, Legal Summaries, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Commercial Intelligence, Reports of Public Meetings, Theatrical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Price Current, Literary Notices, Agricultural Information, Art, Music, etc., etc. Besides special telegrams, it has all the dispatches of the Associated Press from every part of the United States and also the dispatches received by the Atlantic Cable; and the news from all parts of Europe brought by the steamers, is instantly telegraphed from whatever point the steamers first touch.

The WEEKLY AGE will be a complete compendium of the news of the week, and besides the leading editorials from the Daily, will contain a large amount of interesting matter, prepared expressly for the weekly issue. It will be in all respects a first class Family Journal, particularly adapted to the politician, the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Family circle, and the general reader, having every characteristic of a live newspaper, each number will contain an intensely interesting serial, by one of the most popular and fascinating authors, and it is also the intention to publish, from week to week, in the course of the year, three or four of the best and latest novels.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE DAILY.—One copy, one year, $9; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.50; for shorter period, at the rate of one dollar per month, postage thirty cents per quarter, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.

THE WEEKLY.—One copy, one year, $2; five copies, one year, $9.00; ten copies, one year, $17; twenty copies, one year, $34.00. To clubs, where the papers are sent to one address, the following reduction will be made: Five copies one year, $8.50, ten copies, one year, $16.50; twenty copies, one year, $30.00. A copy will be furnished gratis for each club of ten or more, to one address, for one year. Postage five cents per quarter, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.

The above terms will be rigidly adhered to. Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly sent free on application at this office. Advertisements inserted at moderate rates. Address,

WELSH & ROBB,

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THE WORLD.—

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